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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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"MY WESTERN TOUR"

DANIEL DE LEON LECTURES ON HIS RECENT EXPERIENCES.

The Story of a Most Successful Trip for the S. L. P. Thrillingly Told to Large Audience—Stirring Events and Heart-Gratifying Demonstrations All Along the Road Presage the Revolution In Our Day—A Night In St. John's Shack At Goldfield—The Power of the Daily and Weekly People — Men of the West "Onto" the Physical Forcist—Promise of the Future.

It was well that the committee in charge of the arrangements for Daniel De Leon's lecture on the 26th ult. on the impressions of his recent successful tour through the West in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, chose the largest room in Arlington Hall for the holding of the lecture. The rain and the torrid temperature had no effect on the attendance, the large hall being packed with enthusiastic S. L. P. men, S. P. men, men of neither party and a large sprinkling of women of all three categories, who bent an earnest ear to the experiences, amusing and serious in turn, of De Leon's latest and most successful tour.

"The first experience of importance that I made West of the Mississippi," began De Leon, after being introduced by Chairman Julius Hammer, "was learning that there are more S. L. P. men outside of the S. L. P. than inside. I say S. L. P. men in the sense that they actually admire the S. L. P.; they consider that the S. L. P. has not only done a remarkable work in the past, but its work is great now, and will be greater still. Why are they not in the S. L. P.? I must be frank and agree with them that the day has not yet come. They are mainly in the S. P., and are firm in the belief that they can cleanse that party from being a pure and simple political fraud and make it a true party of Socialism. When those men meet in their next national convention look out: for something is going to drop.

"Another set of the S. L. P. men outside of the S. L. P. are not members of the S. P. either. They expect unity between the two parties, or the complete disruption of the S. P., and are waiting for the rumpus to be over. The largest contribution I received on the tour was in the town of Butte, Mont., where we have no S. L. P. organization.

"One of the most thrilling experiences or the tour, and one I shall never forget, was the one I made on the night of March 23, in the shack of St. John, at Goldfield. He and I, together with Wm. Jurgens, walked along that bleak road of bleak Nevada to St. John's shack, where he had suggested that I stay with him, as without a larger escort, it was unwise to enter the town. We arrived safely, and that sweet and noble woman, Mrs. St. John, received us. She soon went off to a neighbor's, and we began to make ourselves comfortable. Suddenly the night was broken by the rapid click of a machine gun. St. John put out the light and went out to reconnoitre. He came back looking serious, and said:

"'I'm afraid the trouble has started, it's in the direction of our headquarters. I fear the Pinkertons are attacking us.'

"We armed ourselves hastily—and determined to sell our lives dearly. Jurgens went out to look around. In the longest ten minutes I ever knew, Jurgens came back.

"'It's all right,' he said, 'no trouble. Only a fire alarm.'

"Jurgens went home to his own shack and with sighs of relief, St. John and I turned in. Sleep being impossible we spent the greater part of the night in talking.

"St. John told me there of how he came to change his mind regarding The People and the S. L. P., which he had heard denounced only. During the days of his imprisonment in Idaho, when bundles of the Weekly People came to him in his prison cell. After reading all the S. P. papers, which he found insipid, St. John took up the Weekly Peoples. The first one lambasted the A. F. of L.; the second lambasted the S. P., and St. John found every charge against the S. P. true. He eagerly read the bundle, and sent for more. Then and there he cast the slough of the S. P., and the Weekly People won for us a man who will be heard from later in this movement. For Haywood I have much esteem. He is a man of much erudition. But St. John has an organizing capacity and a persistency and perserverance, and a faculty of commanding men, which make him the Napoleon of this country today. St. John has cast off the slough of the pure and simple political S. P. He is not an S. L. P. man, not being a member, but he has imbibed the sound principles of the S. L. P.—the need of political action, to keep the economic organization clean of police spies; and the need of the industrial-economic organization, to keep the political action clean of scheming politicians, headed straight, and for the Working Class to be in condition to carry out the revolutionary act. (Great applause.)

"This incident shows again what a power The People is in the movement, to the everlasting glory of those who almost literally opened their arteries to support it, and to the everlasting infamy of those who sought to kill it. (Long continued applause.)

"Another experience worth making," De Leon went on, when the applause had subsided, "was to find the miners of the West anxious for, nay, demanding, concise arguments, not rhetoric, not jokes. The element we must count on wants facts, reasoning, argument—empty declamations are not wanted. Time and time again the statement was made to me that this speaker and that speaker of the S. P., were tiresome. They drew crowds by their pretty phrases, but left them unsatisfied. None but the S. L. P. men had the arguments, the goods.

"Still another experience I made, which lightened the fatigue of the road, was the size of the crowds at every meeting. I had been told that the slanders hurled at me would have kept the crowds small through the West. But I found that everywhere the S. L. P. was admired, was respected. The People had permeated far and near, and knowing that I was the Editor, the people turned out en masse. The meetings were demonstrations.

"All along the line, I was introduced with the nearly same words—'The best hated man in the country—by the fakirs' and I am proud of the hatred of every one who either is a fakir outright, or acts like a fakir. (Great applause.)

De Leon told several stories illustrating the careful reading of The People, both Daily and Weekly. There is a magnificent S. L. P. shaping itself west of the Mississippi, he said, getting ready to shake hands with the S. L. P. of the East. Everywhere the Daily is in evidence; the men there need it. The Weekly is too far between for them.

"I have heard it said," De Leon went on, "that the West must save the country; I have heard it said that the East must save the country. Both must save the country. Both statements are errors. Not the contact with Europe, of the East, nor the spirit of the West, but both together will do the saving. Each must supplement the other.

"One of the last and most agreeable impressions I received on this tour was when in San Francisco, after a lecture, an anarchist rose to put his 'physical force only' creed in the limelight, and that house, of four or five thousand, rose and cried, as with one voice, 'Sit down, you fool, sit down.' The men of the West realize that 'physical force' alone means only a picnic for the Pinkerton spies. They give the 'physical force' men a wide berth. The career of Orchard, now being revealed at **Boise**, is clinching the point for them.

"On the whole," concluded the speaker, "the impression of this tour was most agreeable. The tour was intensely severe. But to you man who have stood by the colors for years, who have often lain awake worrying over the future, to you, I say, the future is safe. I have come back with the conviction which I had only theoretically before, that we shall live to see the red flag of the emancipation of the working class wave over this republic. (Furious applause.)

"The surface may seem indifferent, but beneath that surface is a stream that will not run away from difficulties, but grapple with them; that no disappointment can lame the arm of. It is a stream that can look above the nastinesses which may surround us, can look beyond to that beautiful future when we will see the capitalist indulge in the healthful exercise of working."

In adjourning the meeting, Chairman Hammer extended the thanks of the audience and the Party to the lecturer for his past work, and extended the wish that his life might long be spared to the movement.

The collection to defray expenses raised $30.82, and a collection for the Ratner strike amounted to $24.35.

"KELLY THE BUM," NOT "DAVID THE KING"

When last year The People termed the much heralded confession of Orchard the "so-called confession," the "Idaho Statesman," the organ of Gov. Gooding, resented the imputation implied in the word "so-called." The confession is not a "so-called" confession, declared the "Idaho Statesman"; it is a "genuine confession." And the august "Statesman" sought to clinnch the point with the question: "Would Orchard dare to make such a confession when every word in his confession fastens the noose tighter around his neck?" The question was promptly answered by The People thus: "So far from every additional crime 'confessed' by Orchard tightening the noose around his neck, every additional crime that Pinkertonian 'confesses' raises his reward with his masters, the Mine Owners' Association." The proof of the correctness of this answer was wrung by Haywood's attorney from the perjured lips of Orchard in the course of the masterly cross-examination to which he was subjected. Richardson, Haywood's attorney, forced Orchard to admit that MacParland had posted him upon "Kelly the Bum," and the purse that was raised to enable him to leave the country

Who was "Kelly the Bum"?

Among the Pinkertons sent in among the "Molly Maguires" by the coal mine owners of Pennsylvania was a reprobate who had earned the nickname of "Kelly the Bum." The coal miners of Pennsylvania had an organization which they called "Molly Maguire." The Molly Maguire was a cross between a pure and simple trades union and a social club. The organization was in the air on economics and the mission of the working class. Nevertheless, it had an instinctive sense of the class struggle, and of the wrongs the working class was made to suffer at the hands of the capitalist class. The Molly Maguires "hit in the dark." Unsystematic and unintelligent though their policy was, it was a cause of annoyance to Bro. Capital. Pinkertons were sent in among them to spy. Finding nothing that could be "taken hold of," the Pinkertons next proceeded to furnish objects for the criminal courts—in the regulation style that has been made so familiar in Colorado. "Kelly the Bum" was in his element. Directed by MacParland, the chief of that department of the coal mine owners, he did, and did, and did. When enough was done, some dozen or more innocent members of the Molly Maguires were arrested and brought to trial for murder. "Kelly the Bum" figured at that trial. He did not figure as MacParland did, as a Pinkerton spy; he figured as one of the "criminals," and he "turned State's evidence." "Kelly the Bum's" cue was to "confess" to a variety of crimes. It is essential to the completion of this part of Pinkertonianism that the scamp incriminate himself. The more he incriminates himself all the more does he impart a color of truth to his perjured testimony against the innocent man or men to be victimized. The Pinkertonian can do so with comfort. Not around his neck is the noose tightened by his perjuries against himself; the noose is thereby tightened only around the neck of the innocent victim. The Pinkertonian himself only raises his value, and thereby his price in the measure he pretends to be a criminal himself. "Kelly the Bum" is indeed a self-confessed criminal, who turned State's evidence, might have been entitled to some little leniency from the State; to freedom and a bonus—never. "Kelly the Bum" got off scot free and received a bonus variously reported as being from $800 to $1,000 and left the country—a safe precaution on the part of his capitalist suborners of perjury. If he remained in the country he might perpetually levy blackmail upon them; he might eventually even "peach" upon them. "Kelly the Bum" was furnished with a purse and left the country.

Orchard declares that since he repented of his old ways he took King David as his guide. It is clear that Orchard's "guide" is "Kelly the Bum." Posted by MacParland upon the successful career of "Kelly the Bum," a career crowned with a purse and a ticket for foreign ports, Orchard has sought to emulate the reprobate "Kelly the Bum." If "Kelly the Bum" could get freedom and $1,000 for "confessing" a few paltry crimes, with the effect of ridding the coal mine owners of a batch of blindly groping workingmen, surely the "confession" of a score of horrible crimes that promises to rid the whole capitalist class of a much more dangerous because intelligent foe, should be entitled to a much larger "tip." Orchard, accordingly, "sailed in." He outstripped his guide—he outstripped his guide to the extent of overdoing the game.

IMPEACHING ORCHARD'S STORY

A Dozen Witnesses on Stand To Substantiate His Threats Against Steunenberg—Story of the Independence Depot Txplosion and the Subsequent Riot Told to Jury—Bloodhounds Pulled Off Orchard's Trail on Instruction of Mine Owners' Detective—Orchard Recalled to Stand, and Confronted with Men He Knew During the Colorado Troubles, but His "Religion" Seems to Have Impaired His Memory of What He Said to Them.

Boise, Idaho, Jue 25.—After Attorney Darrow's masterly opening of the Haywood defense yesterday, counsel for Haywood, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, today developed fully their impeachment of Harry Orchard, the prosecution's star Pinkertonian.

Darrow's statement followed Orchard's past history much more minutely than Hawley had done in his florid opening, and his arrangement of the matter in hand was masterly throughout. After reviewing the strenuous birth and early history of the Western Federation, Darrow recited the crimes resorted to against it. He told of the wholesale use of military law, of Governors, of military courts, of detectives, of Pinkertons, of violence, of bloodshed, of slander, and of villification by the Mine Owners' Association. Orchard's alleged presence at the scene of many of his self-confessed crimes was disproved, thereby detracting seriously from his criminal notoriety and the glory of his subsequent salvation; but on the whole greatly enhancing his reputation as a monumental liar. It was shown that Haywood is only nominally on trial. This is not a murder case. It is the attempted execution of the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood looked happy and confident all day. He communicated frequently with Darrow, handing him lengthy notes.

Haywood's early life was briefly touched upon. He was shown to have been earning an honest living when only nine years old, his parents being very poor His ancestors were old American settlers, antedating the Revolution. Haywood will take the stand in his own defence later.

Pettibone's ancestors were also American Revolutionists. He was never a member of any W. F. M. local, having quit mining when liberated after the Cœur d'Alene troubles in 1892, at which time the Federation was formed. He was, however, an honorary member of the Federation, since its inception. He was all the while engaged in business in Denver, having a sort of general store, selling many things, from windows and Bibles to rugs and curtains.

Orchard's detective connections at Cripple Creek were strikingly detailed by Darrow, as was also the simultaneous military terrorism in force in Colorado. Darrow went at length into the grisley story of deportations, unwarranted searches, false arrests, illegal detention, and general civic corruption which followed the granting of the Moyer application for a writ of habeas corpus by the United States District Court at St. Louis, after the Colorado courts refused to do so. K. C. Sterling, a mine owners' detective and tool, was shown to have been the man who fired the signal shot which precipitated the riot at the mass meeting in Cripple Creek, after the Independence depot explosion. The shot was fired during an inflammatory speech by one of the "law-and-order" brigade, and in the riot in which ensued the miners were bombarded in their headquarters and forced to flee the hall and to surrender. Then followed the looting by the mob of the four miners' mammoth co-operative stores. The Portland mine, the only one which was fair to the W. F. M. members, was forcibly closed by the militia.

The recital of the events after the depot explosion was thrilling. Darrow told how the bloodhound put on the trail of the dynamiter, supposed to be Orchard, were recalled on the direction of Sterling, who said "he knew who the man was." The owner of the dogs is in Boise, and will testify to the incident. The dogs also twice followed the trail of Al. B. Moore, a mine owners' special guard, to the back steps of his cabin, before taking up the trail of Orchard, from which they were afterward dragged off.

Denver was at that time the Mecca of the miner refugees from the terrorized districts. Orchard was among the arrivals, and deposited in Pettibone's safe his money, his union card, and his masonic pin. He then proceeded to Wyoming, and from this point his traces are lost, until he wrote to Pettibone under an assumed name from California. This letter requested that his belongings be sent by registered mail to San Francisco. This was done by Wolfe, Pettibone's clerk, who is here so to testify. Orchard also wired Pettibone to wire him the money placed in his safe, and use an assumed name when doing so; which was done.

Going into Orchard's 'Frisco life, the Bradley explosion was shown to be a fake, as far as the dynamite screw-eye bomb story is concerned. D. C. Copley, a former member of the W. F. M. Executive Board was met in 'Frisco by Orchard, who told him that he would do away with Steunenberg yet. This assertion was made by Orchard habitually, and a dozen witnesses of all classes were put on the stand to-day to prove it. Among them were Max Malich of Denver, Dr. McGee of Wallace, D. C. Coply, Charles A. Sullivan, formerly a miner at Cripple Creek, Frank A. Hough of Wallace, James A. Rainey, a stage driver at Wallace; Lottie Day of Denver, F. R. Reed, formerly a miner at Cripple Creek, David A. Coates, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado; William Easterly, and W. F. Davis, the strike leaders at Cripple Creek.

The defence asked permission to recall Orchard in order to put a few additional impeaching questions to him. He was, accordingly brought in from the penitentiary, and was put on the stand immediately after court opened, and questioned by Richardson.

Richardson asked Orchard again whether he had not told Malich in a Turkish bath in Denver that Governor Steunenberg was responsible for his being a poor man, and that he intended to kill him. Orchard said he had been to the baths with Malich, but denied that there had been any such conversation.

When asked if he knew John D. Elliott, Orchard replied he did not.

Elliott, who was in court, was requested to stand up,, but Orchard declared he did not know him. He denied having had the conversation with Elliott in which he admitted that h.

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ORCHARD TORN TO SHREDS

DEFENCE'S WITNESS REFUTE HIM ON POINT AFTER POINT.

His Testimony a Fabric of Lies Built Up for Him by McParland—His Threats Against Steunenberg Now Well Established—Was Courting Hospital Nurse In Couer d'Alenes At Time He Said He Was In Denver Getting Instructions To Kill Bradley and Mayberry—Plot Against Western Federation of Miners Confessed by Orchard In 1905.

Boise, Idaho, June 26.—The Haywood defense continued to-day to pile on evidence to show that Harry Orchard's sainted testimony is nothing but a fabrication of untruths put into his mouth by Pinkerton McParland and the rest of the prosecution.

Mrs. Day was the first witness this morning. Mrs. Day knew Orchard, at the Belmont rooming house in Denver, as "Dempsey." She met Orchard just before the convention of the Federation in 1904. Mrs. Day was first summoned to Boise by the State, but was sent back to Denver two weeks ago. She related a conversation with Orchard when the latter told her that poverty had separated him from one woman he loved, and that Steunenberg was responsible for his being poor, and he would get even with him if it was the last act of his life. Orchard called the ex-Governor "that devil of a Steunenberg."

John D. Elliott, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Boise, was next to testify. Elliott detailed a long conversation he said he had with Orchard on a train in November, 1905, when Orchard told him he was in the employ of the mine owners; that the Western Federation of Miners was going to be crushed, and that within thirty days something would happen that would startle the world. This was about five weeks before the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Orchard, when confronted by Elliott, declared he had never seen the man before. Elliott was then put through a searching cross-examination by Hawley, but his story was absolutely unshaken.

W. F. Davis, one of the Cripple Creek strike leaders was next put on the stand.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary J. King, a motherly old lady from Cripple Creek, was put on the stand as the first direct witness for the defence. She told of having seen Orchard several times go to the room of K .C. Sterling, the mine owner's detective, in the rooming house which she kept in Cripple Creek in the early part of 1904. This contradicts Orchard flatly. He declared and stuck to it that he had never seen Sterling except at Scott's office.

Miss Frances King, a beautiful and refined girl, corroborated her mother, and told of seeing Orchard three times in their house.

Mrs. Alice Fitzhugh, who bought the rooming house from the Kings and who testified to having seen Orchard there during her proprietorship, was the next witness. Se told of Sterling receiving Orchard frequently in his room in her house. McKinney, who confessed to having given perjured testimony against the W. F. M. at Cripple Creek, stayed in Sterling's room for days after his pardon. The cross-examination of these three witnesses was slight.

C. W. Allen, a railroad man from Leadville, who worked as station agent at Cripple Creek during the labor wars, told of seeing Orchard come to the station to meet Scott, who had his office there, and on one occasion, not long before the Independence depot explosion, when Scott, Sterling and Orchard were together in Scott's office for several hours. Hawley's cross-examination also failed to discredit or entangle this witness.

The next witness was Ira Blissard, a Cripple Creek trainman. He told of following a hound that was put on the trail after the Independence murder, and of being called off when the hound was going down the Colorado Springs road, where Orchard said he went, by K. C. Sterling, who told him that they knew who committed the crime and that it was Steve Adams. There was a fight over the admission of this testimony, but Darrow declared that the defense would argue from it that Sterling knew about the Independence explosion and did not want Orchard caught. Borah vigorously protested, demanding that the dog be first qualified. This was promised, and the testimony admitted.

The next witness was Dr. I. L. McGee, pioneer in the Couer d'Alenes. He testified to Orchard's courting of a hospital nurse. He saw Orchard twice in 1904, late in July, Orchard calling at his hospital. This contradicts flatly Orchard's "confession" that at that time he was in Denver receiving from Haywood the instructions for killing Mayberry and Bradley.

D. C. Scott, a mine owners' detective in Cripple Creek, testified that Sterling was the mine owners' chief detective in the district. He told of how Sterling lured the strikers into trouble, thereby clinching the theory of the defense.

F. R. Redd, a miner for twenty-seven years, and a Goldfield and Cripple Creek deportee, was doing amateur carpentering twelve miles outside of Cripple Creek at the time of the Independence depot explosion. When Darrow attempted to show Redd's seizure next day and his being thrown into a bull-pen, Hawley strenuously protested, saying the defense should only go into the matters introduced by the prosecution, and not introduce any new matter.

Darrow answered at length, pounding this theory of Hawley's hard. He contended that it was not fair that the State should select only such points in the Colorado war as it choose to introduce, and the defense be limited to examination of those alone. Borah got excited and tried to refute Darrow's argument but Judge Wood finally reluctantly admitted the testimony, over-ruling Hawley.

Redd was followed by Charles Sullivan, who boarded at Neville's in Cripple Creek. He met Orchard there, and frequently heard him swear big oaths against Steunenberg, saying the ex-governor had "busted" him, and he would have vengeance.

Boise, Idaho, June 27.—William F. Davis, who occupied the stand for the Haywood defense the entire forenoon yesterday, was again upon the stand the greater part of the morning session

Davis testified that he has been a miner seventeen years, in Idaho, Alaska, California, Bisbee (Colo), and Goldfield where he now resides. He joined the Western Federation at Burke, Idaho, in 1905. He was a mill-worker, working in various mills in the Coeur d'Alenes. In 1899 he was working in the Gem mills in '99, and said he remained at home on April 29, the day of the explosion there. After the explosion he went to Butte, thence to California, where he worked in several camps until discharged by a foreman, who admitted that he discharged Davis because the latter was on the Idaho blacklist of the Mine Owners' Association. Davis reached Cripple Creek in July, 1901, becoming president of the Altman union. Next March Orchard appeared requesting transference from Burke, several years having elapsed since he left that place. Orchard was accordingly anitiated again.

Davis described at length the Cripple Creek terrorism. He denied hiring Orchard to dynamite the Vindicator mine or the Independence depot. Going to the Western Federation convention in 1906, he never returned to Cripple Creek.

Borah, on cross-examination, brought out the fact that Davis was first blacklisted because he signed a petition presented to Governor McConnell, Borah's father-in-law. McConnell gave the petition to the Bunker Hill management, whereupon the signers were discharged wholesale. This cross-examination by Borah frustrated his own plans. Orchard had testified that Davis was the leader in the Bunker Hill explosion.

"To-day Borah questioned Davis on the Cripple Creek strike, the Independence Station affair, and the riot following. His questions were so plainly calculated to prejudice the jury that Darrow for the defence, had several times to interpose objections.

Borah first questioned Davis on the time he was hiding from the militia in the Hercules mine after the Bunker Hill explosion. Orchard had testified that he was in the Hercules with Davis. This Davis denied.

Borah tried to find out Davis's con-

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W. F. M. CONVENTION

TAKES REVOLUTIONARY STAND ON TIME CONTRACTS WITH MINE OWNERS.

Decides That Hereafter No Local Union Shall Enter Into Them; And Declares All Contracts Now In Existance Null And Void—Vote Stands 345 For And 25 Against—I. W. W. Strongly In Evidence.

Denver, Colo., June 19.—The convention of the Western Federation of Miners, this afternoon took a stand which indicates the progressive and revolutionary character of the organization, and proves the greater portion of the delegates to be men who thoroughly understand the class nature of the struggle in which the W. F. of M. is involved.

A resolution had previously been presented to the convention, which pointed out the fallacy and danger of contracts, entered into by wage slaves, with their masters, and providing that hereafter, no local union shall enter into any time contracts with the mine owners and that all contracts now in existence shall be declared null and void. The resolution had been referred to some committee and that committee reported back to the convention yesterday morning approving of the resolution and recommending that the same be referred to the committee on constitution with instructions to that committee to bring in an amendment to the constitution, covering the point.

By a roll call vote of 345 for and 25 against, the convention decided to concur in the report of its committee, after a discussion which started about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and lasted all afternoon and up to 3.30 P. M. to-day, when the vote was taken with the above result.

As might be expected, John McMullen of the Butte Engineers Union No. 83, started the discussion, opposing the motion to concur, and the three members of that delegation, with two votes each, voted no as a unit. The history of the five-year contract entered into and signed by the unions of Butte, Montana, was gone into in detail and McMullen was accused from the floor of the convention of being a tool of the capitalist class.

It is significant that the whole delegation from Butte Miners Union No. 1, thirteen in number, with four votes each, voted solidly against contracts and in favor of the motion before the house. And said delegates did not mince matters neither during the debate, when showing up the methods used to bring about the contract in Butte.

Robert Randall introduced the resolution and ably sustained it, and was supported by Vincent St. John, Percy C. Rawling of Bisbee No. 106, Albert Ryan of Jerome No. 101, Little of 159 and many others. Especially did the words of St. John ring clear and true, when he declared that, if local unions were allowed to contract as they pleased, with the master class, the organization of the W. F. of M. would soon become ineffective and degenerate into anything else than a revolutionary labor organization.

The above action of the convention is the first of real great importance, but in a few days questions will be presented that will test the quality of the delegates to the utmost. Several resolutions have been presented dealing with affiliation with the I. W. W. and it remains to be seen what stand the convention will take and to what extent the Industrial Union principle has permeated the delegates. We hope that no backward step will be taken in this matter. The I. W. W. button is much in evidence, being worn by many of the delegates.

Although it is denied by many delegates, and whether or not it is an incident, it is an apparent fact that the delegates are divided on the floor of the convention, the reactionary element having their seats on the right side of the hall, the revolutionists on the left. Such statements during the debate on contracts, as "I would be satisfied if, when I die, it can be said of me that I was a good and true American and loyal to my country's laws," or, "I would rather violate the constitution of the W. F. M. than I would break my contract with the mine owners," came from the right where all the aristocrats have their seats. St. John, Heslewood, the Goldfield and the Arizona delegations, and in fact all the men known for their revolutionary spirit and loyalty to the working class, sit on the left. As a whole, the convention is a splendid representation of the intelligent working class.

Denver, Colo., June 21.—Yesterday and again to-day the Western Federation of Miners in convention once more went on record as being a revolutionary organization, and proved that the majority of the delegates are class conscious men.

The committee on constitution yesterday brought in a report and recommended the adoption of a new preamble.

The proposed preamble read as follows:

1st Clause. We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that this struggle is caused by economic conditions.

2nd.—We affirm the economic conditions of the producer to be that he is exploited of the wealth which he produces, being allowed to retain barely sufficient for his elementary necessity.

3rd.—We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product.

4th.—We assert that the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation.

5th.—We hold, finally, that an industrial union of all wage workers is the surest and wisest method of attaining this end.

6th.—Therefore, we, the wage slaves employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the United States and Canada, have associated in the Western Federation of Miners, Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

By unanimous consent the preamble was taken up to be discussed and decided upon seriatim. McMullen opposed the first clause, stating that it was a scheme of the Socialists to commit the convention to the Socialist Party, that he is not a Socialist and does not believe in fostering class hatred, etc., etc. A number of the revolutionary delegates spoke in favor of the clause, declared themselves rebels against present conditions and the existing form of government and breeders of discontent amongst the wage slaves. It was amusing to watch some of the delegates on the right during the speeches of the revolutionists, some of them objecting to the remarks as being treason to THEIR flag and country. After a lengthy discussion a roll call vote was taken on the first clause, resulting in 240 votes in favor, 65 opposed.

The second, third and fourth clauses were adopted without much discussion or opposition.

The fifth clause aroused considerable interest when an amendment was introduced inserting the words: "And the concerted political action." Making the clause, as amended and finally adopted, to read:

We hold, finally, that an idustrial union and the concerted political action of all wage workers is the only method of attaining this end.

On this point the class conscious delegates did not agree, some of them repudiating all political action, and others taking the stand of the S. L. P. that the workers must unite on the political as well as on the economical field and that the amendment should be adaptted. However, it was apparent to me that the amendment received the support of some delegates who on other questions would vote with the reactionaries, being pure and simple political socialists rather than industrial unionists. A roll call vote was finally taken on the amendment, relating to political action resulting in 215 1-3 in favor and 118 2-3 opposed, whereafter the clause as amended was adopted by a show of hands.

The sixth and last clause was then read, causing a flurry of excitement.

A motion was made to the effect that "the convention not concur" in the report of the committee recommending the adoption of the new preamble. Then it was moved to amend by striking out the word "not" and inserting the word "DO", and finally it was moved to amend the amendment by striking out of the clause the words "United States and Canada" and insert the word "world" instead, making the clause to read: "Therefore, we, the wage slaves employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters of the world have associated in the W. F. of M., Mining Department o the I. W. W.

In answer to objections it was pointed out that the W. F. of M. IS the mining department of the I. W. W. as yet. Acting President C. E. Mahoney, who for the first time this week presided at the session, took the floor and stated that the W. F. of M., according to its own action IS still affiliated with the I. W. W., but NOT wth any particular faction of said organization, that he was opposed to affiliating with either of the factions which would result in the disruption of the Federation. The remarks of Mahoney were received with applause, and a motion made to lay on the table, which motion was voted on and carried by a show of hands.

The way in which this last action of the convention was managed by the chair showed that Mahoney is a old hand at parliamentary tricks. But no doubt it will be a lesson to the I. W. supporters.

The convention late this afternoon voted to discontinue the custom of taking up the password at the commencement of sessions.

W. F. M. CONVENTION

TAKES UP QUESTION OF AFFILIATING WITH I. W. W.

Majority Report Favors I. W. W. as a Whole, Mut Would Ignore Factional Disputes—Minority Report Denounces Sherman and Recommends That I. W. W., with Trautmann as Secretary Be Endorsed—Heslewood's "Bill of Particulars"—The People in Evidence.

Denver, Colo., June 24.—On Saturday June 22nd, the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, went through a considerable amount of business of more or less importance. It was decided to make the report of the committee, to which had been referred the annual report of acting president Mahoney, a special order of business Monday morning, and not to consider any question bearing upon the affiliation with the I. W. W., before then.

A proposition suggested by St. John in his report as an Executive Board member, was adopted, to the effect that no member of a local shall be permitted to take contracts and then engage other members to work for wages on such contract, but that each member working on a contract, shall receive their pro rata share of the proceeds.

Another question proposed by St. John, that no foreman, superintendent or leaser shall have a seat, voice or vote in the business of a local at the time of a strike, caused considerable discussion and had not been settled at the time of adjournment, but was disposed of the first thing this morning after the reading of the communications, when it was decided by a roll call vote, to defer action on the matter, until report of the committee on ritual has been presented.

A telegram was read from Butte union No. 1 to the effect that the local had almost unanimously endorsed the action of the convention in regards to contracts.

The special order of business for this morning, the report of the committee on the acting president's annual report, was then taken up and a majority and minority report were presented, dealing with the various recommendations of the president.

On the question of affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World, the majority of the committee recommended, in accordance with the president's suggestions, that the I. W. W. as a whole be endorsed, but that the Federation ignore all factional disputes and refuse to recognize either side, that steps be taken to reunite the forces of the I. W. W. and that the W. F. of M. do not pay any per capita tax into the said organization before peace and harmony has been established.

The minority report of the committee on the question of affiliation, condemns in no uncertain terms, the action of some of the delegates to the late convention of the I. W. W., declares that it is not satisfied with the result of the referendum vote taken by the Federation on the question of the legality of the 2nd annual convention of the I. W. W., as said referendum had been presented to the membership in the negative form; and the minority of the committee recommends that the constitution be so amended as to prevent a repetition of such dishonest methods. The report further denounces C. O. Sherman, and his supporters, as frauds and recommends that the I. W. W., with Wm. E. Trautmann as secretary, be recognized and that steps be taken to reinstate the Federation as the mining department of the I. W. W., that delegates be elected to represent the Federation at the next annual convention of said organization, that arrangements be made to settle the matter of the back per capita tax of the Federation, due to the I. W. W. and that the whole question be referred to the membership of the W. F. of M. for a referendum vote

It was moved to adopt the majority report, whereupon an amendment was offered to strike out the word "majority" and insert the word "minority." The discussion was then opened by St. John who pointed out the inconsistency of the acting president and other officers of the Federation in advocating that neither faction of the I. W. W. be recognized, while they had been endorsing and supporting Sherman and his fraudulent organization ever since the convention.

Acting president Mahoney, who was in the chair, here called Wm. Davidson to the same while he took a seat on the floor. Rawling of No. 106 then made a few remarks in favor of the minority report, but it remained for F. W. Heslewood to place the matter spuarely before the convention. He pulled off his coat and went at it without gloves, stating he was not there asking for any compromise with Mahoney or any one else, who had supported criminals and fakirs. He presented the following document which he termed a "Bill of Particulars" and which made the fakirs and reactionists in the convention sit up and take notice.

STATEMENT OF F. W. HESLEWOOD,

Re Second Annual Convention Of Industrial Workers of The World. Delivered in W. F. M. Convention June 24th, 1907.

We will prove that two of the delegates who represented the Western Federation of Miners at the Second Annual Convention of the I. W. W. were disrupters, and did not believe in the Preamble, nor any of the fundamental principles of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Second—We will prove that the Industrial Workers of the World, under the new General Executive Board, is a bona fide labor organization having over thirty thousand members.

Third—We will prove by various events to the Second Annual Convention and events that have since transpired, that every action at that Convention was leagal and necessary to keep it a clean up-to-date bona fide labor organization on the industrial field.

Fourth—We will prove that Sherman was, and is a grafter, both prior and since the Second Annual Convention of the I. W. W.; that he did not believe in the I. W. W., as he stated that the I. W. W. was a hundred years too soon.

Fifth—We will prove that we have fifteen paid organizers in the field, and that the Industrial Workers of the World is rapidly growing.

Sixth—We will prove that officers of the Western Federation of Miners have, since the Second Annual Convention adjourned, aided ex-president Sherman by forwarding money to him from headquarters, purchasing large supplies of buttons from him, issuing circular letters, and by using the columns of the Miners' Magazine, in view of the fact that the Western Federation of Miners' delegates were equally divided at the Second Annual Convention of the I. W. W.

Seventh—We will prove that there is no handful of disrupters in the Industrial Workers of the World, as stated by Acting President Mahoney, except those who have assisted Sherman.

Eighth—We will prove that the five hundred dollars which was sent from the headquarters of the W. F. M. was used for the purpose of paying the sluggers, detectives and men who have scabbed and led scabs for the past twenty years.

Ninth—We will prove that the Editor of the Miners' Magazine has not printed communications sent to him by members of the Western Federation of Miners and I. W. W., which had reference to the I. W. W. controversy.

Tenth—We will prove that the Miners' Magazine did print articles which were lies, and which were copied from papers which have shown their enmity to the Industrial Workers of the World ever since the first inception of that organization.

Eleventh—We will show that the form of referendum, as sent out from the head office of the Western Federation of Miners on the legality of the I. W. W. Convention was tricky in the extreme, and was not understood by a great many members, and that members who were delegates to the last Convention of the Western Federation of Minesrs, voted opposite to their wishes.

Twelfth—We will prove that the Acting President and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, together with the Editor of the Magazine, have defended, aided and assisted in every possible manner Charles O. Sherman and his bunch of fakirs, until he, Sherman, has been completely put out of business by the vast majority who stayed loyal to the Convention and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Thirteenth—We will prove that the Industrial Workers of the World is almost as strong as the Western Federation of Miners; that the circulation of its official weekly journal is almost as large as the Miners' Magazine, and that their organizers are organizing locals at the rate of one a day.

Fourteenth—We will prove that De Leon did not control the Convention, as he had only five votes, and all I. W. W. delegates who were members of the S. L. P. did not have to exceed 65 votes.

Fifteenth—We will prove that Sherman himself, voted for the very thing which he afterwards claimed was unconstitutional, viz:—the paying of "broke" delegates $1.50 per day.

Sixteenth—We will prove that there were all kinds of grafting in both the Metal and Machinery and Transportation Departments, and that Trautman did right when he notified the locals of those Departments to send delegates.

Seventeenth—We will prove that Mahoney made the motion to discharge John Riordan from the office of the I. W. W. for no other reason than that it was the wish of Charles O. Sherman.

Eighteenth—We will prove that every man whom John Riordan ever protested against, is and was a grafter, both before and after the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World.

After Heslewood had finished, it was decided to take up the report of both majority and minority of the committee and act upon each clause seriatim, which decision postponed the discussion on the I. W. W. question, as it was contained in the sixth clause of each report.

1st clause of the reports, dealing with the contract system, already settled by the convention as reported by me last week, was then taken up, and on motion the minority report on the matter was adopted.

2nd clause referred to the system of probation cards, now in vogue in the Cripple Creek district. The majority report proposed that a clear union card be issued to such persons who have held a probation card for one year and were found worthy of membership. The minority report recommended that the question be settled by the convention. Motion to adopt the majority report, was lost after considerable discussion, during which, one point of vital importance and interest, was brought out by delegates Rawling and St. John, who pointed out the fact, that these men, called scabs, were members of the wage slave class, and could not be put out of that class but would remain, and would have to be dealth with, and that it was absolutely necessary to educate and organize ALL of the wage slaves, before we can gain our freedom.

The motion being voted down, leaves the matter where it was before the convention, as provided in the constitution, which, I understand, leaves it to a large extent in the hands of the locals.

The 3rd and 4th clause, bearing on organization, strikes and lockouts, were disposed of without discussion.

The 5th clause dealt with the Miners' Magazine and its worthy (?) editor John M. O'Neill. On motion it was decided to defer action on same until the committee on education and literature has reported.

The 6th clause, as already stated, dealt with the I. W. W. question, and when it was reached late in the afternoon, a motion was made to adopt the minority report. As it was near the time for adjournment, not much discusssion took place. St. John, however, found time to announce, that he would open the case on the "Bill of Particulars," to-morrow morning.

Acting Secretary-Treasurer Kirwan, was seen running up and down the floor of the convention, with a big bundle of the Daily and Weekly People, and when asked by a delegate, what he had there, he answered: "Gleanings along the road." We are pleased to note that even Kirwan reads The People.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

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VINCENT ST. JOHN

OPENS W. F. OF M. DISCUSSION FOR I. W. W. REVOLUTIONISTS.

Details History of I. W. W., the Actions of Sherman and Co. at Second Annual Convention, the Metal Department Frauds, the Slugging of Himself, Heslewood and Fischer, the Part Played by McMullen and Mahoney in the Disruption Conspiracy and the Fraudulent Referendum and Conduct of W. F. of M. Officials, in Supporting the Disruptionists.

Denver, Colo., June 25.—Vincent St. John this morning on the floor of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners opened the discussion for the side of the I. W. W. revolutionists, on the motion to adopt the minority report of the committee on Acting President's annual report. For nearly one hour and a halfSt. John spoke placing before the convention the history of the I. W. W. since its inception and the part the W. F. of M. has played in that organization The speech of St. John showed a thorough knowledge of the labor movement and a clear understanding of the present situation. In detail he laid before the convention the causes leading up to the first convention of the I. W. W., the temporary constitution then adopted, the action of C. O. Sherman and his followers at the second convention, the fraud of the Metal and Machinery Department, the bolting from the convention of part of the delegates, including two delegates of the W. F. of M., the hiring of detectives by the grafters and the slugging of himself, in company of Heslewood and Fischer, by said hirelings of Sherman, the part McMullen and Mahoney had taken in the conspiracy, as afterwards admitted by McMullen, the scheme of the grafters and fakirs to get possession of the books, papers and directory of locals in order to send out a referendum and secure their own jobs, the reasons for securing an injunction by the revolutionists, as being the only means of saving the organization, the ridiculous asserton that the conventon was controlled by a political party, and finally showing that the disrupters were not Trautmann and the loyal I. W. W. men, but Sherman and a few grafters and dupes, who are now only waiting for the support of the Federation in order to continue their grafting. Several questions were asked of St. John after he took his seat, one of them bringing out the fact that the officers of the W. F. of M. had illegally refused to submit the referendum of the I. W. W. to the membership of the Federation.

Delegate Rawling of No. 106 occupied the remaining time of the morning session, dealing at length with each paragraph in the clause of the minority report under discussion. He showed the illegal, dishonest, misleading and unconstitutional manner in which the question of the I. W. W. convention had been presented to the membership of the Federation and defied Mahoney to explain the action of the officers in this matter. Rawling showed how utterly idiotic it was to assert that an organization, such as the I. W. W., with its 30,000 members, an organization which has progressed in spite of all opposition it has had, in spite of the fakirs and disruptionists it has had to fight, and in spite of the fact that it is still in its infancy, that such an organization can be composed of dupes of one man.

At the afternoon session John McMullen of Butte No. 83 took the floor in an attempt to justify his action at the I. W. W. convention. He read a report, which he had submitted to the W. F. of M. shortly after the convention, in which he tries to show that the convention acted in violation of the constitution of the I. W. W. From his report one would get the impression that De Leon had the whole thing organized and worked out before the convention. Albert Ryan of Jerome No. 101 followed McMullen and covered much the same ground as St. John and Rawling, making clear a number of points and bringing out the fact that at the last convention of the W. F. of M. the delegates elected to the I. W. W. convention were called on to state their position and that both McMullen and McDonald had avoided answering the questions put to them on the floor of the convention, whether or not they would support the principle of the I. W. W., as expressed in its preamble.

Acting President Mahoney occupied the last hour of the afternoon session, and had not finished at the time of adjournment and will continue to-morrow morning. He started out by declaring that the adoption of the minority report would mean tying the W. F. of M. to a faction of the I. W. W., to which he was opposed. He admitted bolting the convention for the reason that certain of its actions were unconstitutional. He attacked De Leon, the Daily People, Trautmann and the delegates opposing him at this convention, without bringing forth any arguments whatsoever, why the W. F. of M. should take a step backward and repudiate the I. W. W. or why it should not keep in line with the revolution and keep up its hitherto progressive tactics and affiliate with the only revolutionary, industrial, national workingclass movement, the Industrial Workers of the World. That question neither he nor McMullen answered, and probably will not attempt to answer.

Mahoney admitted that he was in the office of the I. W. W. when St. John was slugged on the stairs, that the Executive Board had instructed Sherman to hold the headquarters and that he did hold it. This last remark received considerable applause from the reactionary delegates to their everlasting shame. Do they approve of such tactics? We do not believe they do, rather do we think they were elected delegates through the fine work of Mahoney, Kirwan and other officers of the Federation and are dupes of said officers, being carried away by the big words and bullying manners of Mahoney. Little do these fellows realize the responsibility resting upon them as delegates to this convention and the pos- of a reactionary step at this time. But how much more responsible is Mahoney and such as he. Let them take the consequences at the time of the revolution.

Denver, Colo., June 26.—The floor of the convention of the W. F. M. was occupied by Mahoney and Kirwan during the entire morning session. Mahoney did not bring out anything to sustain his recommendation that the W. F. M. should not be affiliated with the I. W. W., except by asserting that the I. W. W. was nothing but a De Leon-Trautmann faction and that the actions of the convention were illegal. He failed to explain the method used in submitting the question to a referendum vote of the Federation. A number of assertions made by Mahoney were nullified through questions asked by St. John and other delegates, and he had to admit, that he had delegated to himself the power to decide for the membership of the Federation, what is, and what is not legal and constitutional, and what should be submitted for a referendum. Mahoney also admitted that $500 of the Federation money had been sent to Sherman after the convention, in spite of the fact that he and Kirwan professed neutrality. Said money was used to pay the wretches who had been engaged by Sherman to slug members of the Federation.

Acting Secretary-Treasuer Kirwan in his remarks used "abusive" language that would put in the shade even that generally falsely attributed to an S. L. P. man, or that of the by him, so much referred to "Daily People." He accused some of the delegates of being dishonest, liars and not respectable and of assisting scabs and scabherders. The "Daily People" is a dirty rack, De Leon and Trautman worse than criminals. Hickey has reformed and is now all right according to Kirwan. He read part of the proceedings of the S. L. P. convention in 1900, when we were fighting for the S. T. and L. A., in order to show "what kind of men" these so-called revolutionists would have the Federation affiliate with, but he had to admit that neither Trautman, St. John, Heslewood, Riordan nor any of the other true I. W. W. men were members of the S. L. P. in 1900, nor are they members to-day.

However this be, all this talk about De Leon and the S. L. P. has absolutely no bearing upon the question before the convention except from the standpoint that the I. W. W. is controlled by the S. L. P., which was proven yesterday to be absolutely ridiculous.

At the afternoon session some questions were asked of Kirwan, which brought out some more of his choice statements and insinuations, and caused one of the delegates on the floor to call him a liar. Delegate Petriella, of No. 94, took the floor after Kirwan and made many broad statements about fake delegates at the 2nd annual convention of the I. W. W. and scabbish tactics of the I. W. W. All of his assertions were completely repudiated, and shown to be only his own opinion, by questions put to him by St. John and other delegates.

It was four o'clock when delegate Heslewood opened up and as he had not finished at the time of adjournment he will continue to-morrow.

He started by disproving some accusations made against himself personally, whereupon he denounced Mahoney and McMullen as fakirs and as being dishonest, and proceeded to back up his charges with proof. He showed that McMullen and McDonald never did believe in the preamble of the I. W. W. and had gone to the Chicago Convention under false pretenses, that McMullen was the fellow who had stated that he did not want the full product of his toil. Next he showed how Mahoney as acting president of the W. F. M. had

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PINKERTON SPY

WHO HE IS; WHAT HE IS, AND HOW HE IS RECRUITED; WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE POWER OF DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—The Socialist press is a unit in condemning all reptilian institutions operating as detective agencies. They have great power in society and but few suspect the secret of that power and fewer still KNOW the secret. They have power to control in a subtle way, if possible, men of affairs both in public and private life. Labor leaders, in deciding finally what course they will pursue and what principles they will NOT uphold, are often guided by an unsuspected power 'BEHIND THE SCENES!' 'Legislators, Governors, Judges and methinks sometimes Presidents are controlled through what I shall here call criminal diplomacy. I would call McParland a criminal diplomat and it is notorious that he has become a past master in this art from his life long associations with diplomatic criminals, as well as with criminals whose acts are amenable to STATUTORY LAW provided it is already made, otherwise in such cases it would be ex post facto.

Ex post facto laws are unconstitutional in America except as applied to the Haywood case and any labor case where the meshes of the law needs fixing to make it more certain that those whom they wish to catch in the network of the law by the shrewd inveigling process manipulated to catch everything from suckers to sharks. Men who are suckers, being susceptible to all kinds of bait, are usually caught on lines and the Pinkertons have many different lines. When a man gives evidence of ability or is promoted without question of ability to some position of honor or trust which brings power, then is sought out all the history of that man's life and if he has no history suitable the knowledge of which will constitute a "Big Stick" to hold over his head, they then in some adroit manner suggest or arrange coming events, most preferably (in minor cases where regard for the family institution is feignedly held sacred) on that side of the victim's life called private. To illustrate the applicability and the utility of such tactics, I will ask a question or two. Is it not important to know what suggests the words and controls the actions of delegates to the I. W. W. convention? Whether it is reason, prejudice, passion or perchance whether it is the big stick held by those behind the scenes? Would the entanglement of the officers or delegates of a labor organization and the knowledge thereof being in possession of a detective agency, which has its spies playing the role of delegates or officers, would not this possibly be a controling factor in the line-up? Would not the threat to turn over the victim to the officers of the capitalistic state have an influence? More frequently would not the threat to hold up to the sneer, the scorn and the contumely of the public opinion of the capitalistic state be as powerful? Men are not altogether guided by laudable ambitions in politics. Anyhow it does not matter whether you are in the labor movement or in a public position, if it is shown that you can be depended on to do what your party or the political bosses who control want done, then they are not so particular about your private life, nor are they so very particular if you are with a hopeless minority or faction and without power or influence. But most all public officials of the executive department, such as sheriffs or governors, are either selected on account of their known material interests, which will dictate their actions, or with reference to their controlability.

I have never thought that McParland would take the witness stand in the Haywood case and testify as to what he claims to KNOW about the "inner circle" and their bloody (?) deeds for which he declared that "They would never leave Idaho alive," and that "They will stretch hemp you bet." When a man speaks in such positive terms and says he knows and tells Governors and prosecutors that he knows, who believed him because they wanted to believe him; when a great (?) desirable (?) citizen (?) makes such positive statements, is it not to be expected that he will testify to what he knows in court? McParland will not testify in the Haywood case. And why? Should the prosecution place him on the witness stand, he would get a worse grilling than Orchard, for he is a worse character than Orchard. And there is more. The insides of the Pinkerton agencies would have to be shown up. The story of the Molly Maguires would be revived and, in fact, there is no telling where the affair would end, so the safe thing to do is for McParland to defy the state to subpoena him and they will stand defied. Hawley declared to me in an interview that it was the State of Idaho which was doing this prosecution, but the exposures daily reveal a far different state of affairs; and it cannot be that the hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the State Legislature will begin to defray the expenses; the logical question is where does the money come from that pays for this prosecution? Who is doing all this? And that reveals something more as to why McParland must not take the witness stand and tell what he says he "KNOWS." McParland knows society has no right to know. And there are those who say it would not be a happy state of affairs for McParland if the public knew him as he is. Friedman in his "Pinkerton Spy," says he has shown McParland and Pinkertonism up. But I had hoped against hope that McParland would take the stand for the State and that we would get to see something shown down in court and that is one reason I was not so prone to read the "Labor Spy."

Regarding Friedman's book, it is said that this book was a long time in preparation and Shoaff says the Appeal to Reason refused to publish it! I have met several persons who claim that they had read the greater part of the story before it was printed in book form. Shoaff says they had it at Girard for a long time.

"Labor Spy," in the first chapter I think it is, relates what the author would lead us to believe is the complete method of obtaining reinforcements in a detective agency such as the Pinkertons. I presume that nine out of ten who read the book think that what they see there is practically the whole story. For years there have been in the papers advertisements for detectives, but a great discovery in the method of recruiting detectives is claimed by setting forth that "innocent" and indefinite adds. are used to entrap, (under the guise of advertising for laborers), recruits into the ranks of the reptilian "operators," commonolly designated detectives. This is, in a measure true, as the recent experience of "E. T. O.," related in The Daily People shows. But it is not all.

I have above spoken of 'CONTROLABILITY' as being one of the chief qualifications of a man of affairs, which, when firmly established, will win him the unstinted applause of those who control him, be he a labor "leader," Legislator, Governor or President. And controlability is the highest qualification required in that class of reptile institutions Friedman has led us to believe he is completely exposing. Is it the mere money consideration and the fear of getting blacklisted that holds the operator from exposing some of the nefarious work he has done? Is there something so fascinating about being a mere labor spy and fomenting trouble in order to betray ones fellow workers in connection with the small salary that ever and always keeps the nefarious deeds a secret? It is held out that there is a great demand for detectives and to supply it advertisements under many guises are run besides the numerous constant "legitimate" (?) advertisements run daily in the country. I have been told that the Pinkerton Detective Agency is largely composed of men of desparate characters; men who have little or no regard for human life. What I have seen here confirms that statement. The Pinkertons are the substitute in America for the standing armies of European countries. A criminal record is a high recommendation and considered a first-class qualification to enter the service. Police courts and the city jails are the kindergartens, while higher degrees are received by those who have passed through States prisons. But the highest degrees in this reptile university can only be conferred on those over whom absolute controlability has been established. A criminal for whom there is no reward need not fear any detective agency. Yet the good book tells us that "The evil man fleeth when no man pursueth." And the nascent criminal falling under surveillance of the Pinkerton system soon finds himself entangled into a web of circumstances the secret of which the Pinkertons use to control their new recruit. If the suply of "operators" exceed the present demand, the later initiates are only employed occasionally, but a 'line' is always kept on them and they know that when labor troubles arise they need but to report to an agency where operators are recruited to maneuver the strike breakers. But the great element of controlability is the criminal record of the "operator" which makes him amenable to the criminal laws of the capitalistic State. He was given to understand that the Agency is powerful enough to protect him and shield him if he will absolutely submit to the reptile institution, and obey all orders and edicts from his superiors. Thus he enters the under world where he lives and where he has his associations, his pastimes and his life. When he is told to murder he murders, for the club held over him, if brought to bear, would perhaps cause him to "stretch hemp," you bet. The criminal "operator" (operator is a familiar craft name for detective), owes allegiance to an organization that holds itself above the State and from which the State graciously receives aid and whose counsel the State seeks and takes, as exemplified by the Haywood trial. I take it that the State is in a sense a fiction on which the COMMON 'PEOPLE' rely for justice; and I believe that there are many honest officials who fail to comprehend that the State is but a department of business. In nursing their illusions they have not awakened to the realization of the fact that the capitalistic State is but a thing used and maneuvered diplomatically according to the interests and the ambitions of the master minds of capitalistic enterprise. Idaho and the Haywood case exemplifies all this.

The criminal operator with the badge of a detective owes his allegiance to something he recognizes as more subtile and powerful than the historical American state. The criminal operator is shielded from prosecution for having violated the laws of the historical state by the Pinkerton System. To the "System" he owes his "freedom" and his "liberty" and is privileged to "pass" in society. The "System" knowing his secrets; he obeys his superiors without equivocation. Thus I have pictured to you the "system" for control, the power behind the scenes, a capitalistic institutional invention whose development keeps pace with corporate aggression and corruption—a government over and above the traditional state.

There are ambitious Captains, Lieutenants and a whole array of titled AMBITIOUS citizens in this Over-state. They seek to render a better and superior service to captains of industry and that without equivocation, for they do not depend for their office on the suffrage of the citizens of the historical state. Of course in keeping with the biological law of use, if this Over-state functions in society instead of the historical state, it must follow that the institutions of the historical state will grow weaker and atrophy. The same master minds of capitalistic enterprise who seek and do control the historical state, which is capitalistic while pretending to be democratic, these same master minds are the ones who have created this Over-state and who control it and with which they are planning and executing deeds, using the sworn officers of the historical state only as accomplices. The Haywood kidnapping also exemplifies this. The historical state is evidently a thing being maneuvered through criminal diplomacy, as aforesaid, to the ulterior ends of capitalistic enterprise. The form of government in the Over-state is the "American expression" of Russian tyrrany. There being a spirit manifest among some of the sworn officers of the law who have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States to soon sever allegiance with the historical forms of the historical state and to cleave to another form, I shall as soon as I get time, try to draw a parallel to a page in Roman history.

I have observed in my studies of the evolution of mechanical and social inventions that "When that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall pass away." The self binder supplanted the cradle and here in the west the combined harvester operated by steam is supplanting the self binders, necessitating the amalgamation of the already large farms. The corporation supplanted the partnership and now the great holding companies control the large directing corporations. The amalgamation of all enterprises is going on and on, so that even the State Laws that were passed fifteen years ago enabling corporations to form, are out of date even now, as far as the greater industrial enterprises are concerned. As business enterprises has risen through a process which involved the elimination and casting aside of many things heretofore indispensable, it following that the same process is in operation now, it will help us to understand the propensity of "desirable" citizens for throwing overboard all the out-of-date governmental machinery and other institutional furniture, inventions handed down from our forefathers. It explains the specific acts of throwing onto the scrap pile, with the rest of the old rubbish, the rights of the writ of the habeas corpus, the rights and usual procedure as to extradition, and the indorsement of kidnapping by the Highest Court in the WORLD, as the U. S. Supreme Court is boastingly designated. Instead of 'the safety of the people being the supreme law,' since government has become known as only a department in the latter day integralized business, the rights of property have become paramount and the dollar mark is set above the rights of man. And in the process of cutting loose from the past and in making the transition to a newer and more "desirable" SYSTEM, the reptilian institutions with unknown powers, have been employed by corporate interests, not only to kidnap and to sting with death its victims in the dark, but to keep up respectability they have been permitted and abetted in assuming to render to local and state governments police service and protection. They have grown strong on the food they were thrown or which they have seized, and with the accretion of power they stand today ready to usurp more and more of the powers delegated by the people through the constitutions to the government and to deny that the people have reserved and powers or rights to themselves, the tenth amendment of the United States Constitution, to the contrary notwithstanding. Because of a rivalry between competing reptilian institutions, one has helped expose the other; and I understand that Friedman's book consists largely of things brought to light in Colorado, inklings of which have been published in accounts of Court proceedings and other investigations as Document No. 122, which, is but a mere summary.

I don't believe in the importance ascribed to the sham advertisements Friedman runs in the first chapter. It is well known that the prosperous employment agencies which recruit the armies of strike breakers are but adjuncts of these reptile institutions called detective agencies. Reptilian "operators" working on both sides in the conflict become the secret Captains, Lieutenants, Colonels and General inciters to violence and general lawlessness whereby and whereupon the capitalistic state is then called in to openly suppress the strikers in the name of "law and order." Only the master minds of business enterprise who have conspired to bring about these diplomatic results are supposed to comprehend the situation. With the subtlety of an adept magician a trick has been performed before our eyes and we see it not.

Because I think "it is better to know the truth than to believe the unreal" I have herein called the readers attention to the important factor in human affairs of controlability. And knowing that the theory of controlability can best be understood as seen in actual practice I have tried to unfold the biological method of organization and growth as suggested by the functions and connections and general role that Pinkertonism has been shown to have played in the history of latter day corporate aggression and corruption. From the words of James H. Hawley, chief prosecutor in the Haywood case, and from the history of the case, including the trial proceedings, the conclusion seems conclusive that the Pinkerton Detective Agency is the chief political auxiliary capitalistic business enterprise and upon which the State relies for help, counsel, aid and assistance. Time after time when by cross-examination Richardson was taking the LID off, Hawley, after entering a vigorous objection, which was usually overruled was observed leaving the Court Room accompanied with Pinkertons, probably either to attend confession for a moment or to offer prayer to McParland, that no more of the stench of capitalism might reach the public senses. And the irony of the situation speeks with an eloquence felt around the world, when McParland—the capitalistic god with the all seeing eye to whom Orchard directly confessed and who says he knows that Haywood is not only responsible for the killing of Steunenburg but also of twenty-six others—THIS MAN WHO KNOWS will not take the witness stand and tell before the court of the historical state what he knows. Could not the officers of Idaho compel him to testify? Any ordinary citizen or even an "undesirable citizen" would be compelled to tell what he claims to know or else be subject to imprisonment. Then it must follow as the night the day that this Over-state really has power to defy and through its connections to control the sworn officers of the historical state.

Wade R. Parks.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

HAYWOOD POSITIVELY

STATES THAT HE IS NOT IN ACCORD WITH SHERMAN.

Expresses Wish That W. F. of M. Remain A Part of The I. W. W.—Heslewood Nails Kirwan For Supporting A. F. of L. Scab-Leaders—Robert Randell's Traitorous Act.

Denver, Colo., June 27.—Delegate F. W. Heslewood continued his speech this morning at the convention of the W. F. M. He read a letter, addressed to himself, from Haywood, in which the latter states positively that he is not in accord with anything emanating from 148 Madison Street, Chicago, and expresses his wish that the Federation may remain a part of the I. W. W. Heslewood read a letter from acting secretary Kirwan, of the W. F. M., written to a certain A. F. of L. fakir in San Francisco, and published in a Portland A. F. of L. paper, the "Portland Labor News," at the time of the great I. W. W. strike in that city, this spring. In said letter, Kirwan gives the fakir the information that the Trautmann faction was not the I. W. W., that the W. F. M. had withdrawn from the I. W. W., that Trautmann was not secretary of the I. W. W., and that the I. W. W. local in San Francisco had not been authorized to collect money for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund of the W. F. M. This printed letter had been used by the A. F. of L. scabs in Portland as a justification of their scabbing, using it as evidence that the I. W. W. in Portland was not what it pretended to be. And thus Kirwan had assisted the fakirs in their efforts to break the strike. In spite of such facts the Kirwan element claims neutrality on the question of the I. W. W.

Heslewood then proceeded to read from a capitalist paper, articles praising Mahoney and his actions in the settlement of the Goldfield trouble, stating that Mahoney was the rightful leader of the miners, that he had labored earnestly for a settlement and did not conceal his enmity for the I. W. W., and that the mines would be reopened when the I. W. W. agitators were in jail. Mahoney admitted on the floor of the convention that he was vice president of a company holding mining claims in the Goldfield district.

Heslewood proceeded to prove his points in the "Bill of Particulars," submitting evidence as he went along by reading signed aritcles, statements and reports from various sources.

Several questions were asked of Heslewood by which the reactionists attempted to disprove his statements as to the membership of the I. W. W. and its present standing, but the vital question as to whether or not the W. F. M. shall remain separarted from the I. W. W., and thus assist and promote the master class in its attempt to keep the wage slaves divided, was not touched upon, nor was any attempt made, nor has any attempt has been made, so far, to show that the socalled Sherman faction is composed of anything besides Sherman, Hanneman and a few more grafters.

John Riordan of No. 8, took the floor after Heslewood, and disproved the accusations of dishonesty, against himself and Trautmann, made by the reactionists, and brought out further proof of the rascality and grafting of Sherman, McCabe and their gang.

At the afternoon session after Riordan had finished, a resolution was offered as a substitute to the motion before the house. The resolution declares that the W. F. M. renounces both factions of the I. W. W. and refrains from affiliating with either, but that stepts be taken to call a convention of both factions, the W. F. M., the Brewery Workers and other progressive unions. The convention to be held in September and to operate under the first constitution of the I. W. W. In spite of the fact that the resolution practically amounts to the same thing, as the recommendation of the majority of the committee on acting president's report, and the motion under discussion is the adoption of the minority report, the chair ruled the substitute in order.

Delegate Archie Berry of Rossland No. 38, in a calm, clear and sensible speech, laid bare the fundamental principle at stake, and the real question before the convention, when he pointed out that it was not a matter of personalities, that nothing whatsoever had been presented to the convention to show that there is more than one faction of the I. W. W., that the Federation could not expect the I. W. W. to reunite with Sherman and his bunch, or reassemble with them in convention, and if a convention was gotten together, it would be composed of the very same elements present at the last convention. He pointde out the part the Federation had taken in the formation of the I. W. W. and asked the convention how it could promote industrial unionism and workingclass solidarity by staying outside of the Industrial Workers of the World, which no one had denied, were working along correct principles. He read an editorial from a certain capitalist paper, the "Daily Statesman," (I believe an Idaho paper,) which discussed the present question before the convention, pointing to the danger of affiliation with the I. W. W. and advised the miners to cut loose from the red flag, insinuating that the Federation was coming to its senses and would take such action, now that the leaders, who had advocated Industrial Unionism, were out of the way. Berry closed with an apppeal to the delegates for workingclass unity, not to repudiate their former progressive action, and jeopardize the organization of the Western Federation of Miners, but to stand by the Industrial Workers of the World.

What a contrast to have a delegate, a Socialist party member, take the floor after Berry and take the part of Sherman. All his evidence was that Mother Jones had told him that Sherman was a good union man. Delegate Randall asked for the floor to speak against affiliation with the I. W. W., in plain violation of his instructions from the Local he represents, Goldfield No. 220. Randall held the floor to the time of adjournment, devoting his time to a denunciation of De Leon, and warning the convention not to have anything to do with an organization controlled by this man.

It is remarkable and inspiring to note what influence the S. L. P. and its editor has upon the labor movement, as it and he are always used, on all occasions, by fakirs and reactionists, as something the wage slaves should beware of. By the way, Randall is a would-be editor also.

Our mass meeting last night was a success. Heslewood and St. John explained the aims and objects of Industrial Unionism to an appreciative audience.

Geo. Anderson.

W. F. M. Convention.

(Continued from page 2.)

been praised and applauded by the capitalist and mine owners press, especially as a result of his doings at Goldfield at the time of the late strike there, when he assisted the mine owners. He stated that Mahoney was vice president of a wildcat mining concern at Goldfield, and that Mahoney had aided and assisted Sherman by sending $500.00 to the latter, which money had been used for the paying of hired sluggers. He related the disgraceful affair at Chicago and the slugging of himself and St. John and with force he shamed the men in the convention, who yesterday applauded Mahoney when he admitted his implication in the matter.

Heslewood then took up his "bill of particulars" and proceeded to prove his statements point after point. With affidavits, letters and published articles he proved how Sherman and his bunch had engaged professional strike breakers for the purpose of slugging; the fraud of Sherman Fraternal Supply Co. a scab concern, which since has changed its name to the Empire Novelty Co. advertised in the Miners' Magcazine, and from which the W. F. M. had purchased its membership buttons.

This morning Kirwan read several letters from Moyer and Haywood to himself and two from Haywood to St. John. These letters show the attitude of the two men. Moyer takes the stand of Mahoney and denounces what they call the Trautman faction, while Haywood counsels calm and cool reasoning, points out mistakes made at the I. W. W. convention, declares his belief in the honesty and integrity of Trautman and does not uphold Sherman and his gang.

This evening, the Mixed Local No. 125, I. W. W. in Denver, has arranged a mass meeting, at which St. John, Heslewood and other delegates will speak.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

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In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat.—ISAIAH.

WITH MARX FOR TEXT.

> "Only the economic organization is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor, and thus raise a bulwark against the power of Capital."
>
> —MARX.

It happens with Marx as with Shakespeare—their sentences are weighted with meaning. As it does not suffice to "read" Shakespeare, neither does it suffice to "read" Marx. Their utterances must be STUDIED. There is hardly a sentence-utterance of Marx that does not contain, compressed, half a dozen separate thoughts, which, combined, present a simple-looking sentence enough, heavy, however, with meaning. The sentence used for text at the head of this article is typically Marxian. It compresses fully six distinct subjects, running along parallel lines. It condenses the essence of fully six distinct sociologic topics, which, woven together constitute a mighty thought. The sentence is a flashlight upon the nature and mission of the economic organization, upon the nature and mission of the political action, upon the relation there is between the two, and, by inference, upon the theories of "Neutrality towards Unions," of the "Transitoriness of the Union," and of "Physical Force."

The first sentence of the Marxian text declares: "Only the economic organization is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor"—in other words:

1. A political party of Labor is a necessity. It could not be a "true political party of Labor" if not useful and necessary.—Incidentally, it follows from this, as the reverse of the thought that a bogus party of Labor must, in some way, be the product or reflex of some bogus economic organization.

2. A political party of Labor can not ignore the trunk from which it is a shoot. "Neutrality" by the shoot towards its trunk is unconceivable.—Incidentally there follow from this, as reverses of the thought, first, that a true political party of Labor is bound to carry into the political arena the sound principles of the revolutionary economic organization which it reflects, and feel bold to proclaim the fact; secondly, that a bogus party of Labor is likewise driven to carry into the political arena the false principles of the bogus economic organization, and be prompted by the cowardly feeling of striving to deny its parentage. There is a third conclusion, and one of no little importance to the practical understanding of the subject—only the political reflex of the bogus organization of Labor can set up the theory of "Neutrality in Unionism"—a theory known by the said political reflex to be at odds with the law of its own existence and the facts that dominate it.

The closing, or second sentence of the Marxian text, "and thus raise a bulwark against the power of Capital," defines the mission of the "true political party of Labor." That mission is to "raise a bulwark against the power of Capital,"—in other words:

1. It is not the part of "political action" to "take and hold" the Nation's productive powers; consequently, that the revolutionary ACT of "taking and holding" is independent of political action.

2. The part of "political action" being the transitory, though necessary, function of "raising a bulwark" against Capital, it follows as incidental to the thought, first, that the revolutionary act of achieving the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism is the function reserved to the economic organization; secondly, that the "Physical Force" called for by the revolutionary act, lies inherent in the economic organization; thirdly, as a corollary of the second conclusion, that the element of "Force" consists, not in military or other organization implying violence, but in the STRUCTURE of the economc organization, a structure of such nature that it parries violence against itself, shatters it, and thereby renders the exercise of violence in return unnecessary, at least secondary, or only incidental; finally, that the economic organization is not "transitory," but is the present embryo of the future Government of the Republic of Labor.

Marxian sentences are like thick racemes of grapes. They yield grape after grape. Digested, they enable the digestor to see as on a map the border lines of the contiguous territories of the A. F. of L. and the S. P., and of the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. They allow an insight into the theories regarding "Neutrality," the "Transitoriness of the Union," and "Physical Force" in the sense of organized violence. They explain the appearance, on the political arena, in the shape of resolutions on "inferior races," then on "backward races," then in the shape of a string of words intended to concede the same thought—of the Craft Union principle of Anti-Immigration, Race and Craft Conflicts.

Marx has uttered many pregnant sentences. None more so than the text that heads this article.

"HAYWOOD SHAKEN."

The Boise Tragedy, miscalled the trial of Haywood, reached the point of the ridiculous when letters, which were as innocent as newly born babes; telegrams that were free from all incrimination; words that had plain, everyday meaning, were produced in court by the prosecution, were read, and "interpreted" in a sense utterly foreign to them, and even "signatures" that were mere scrawls, undecipherable by anybody, were set forth as "documentary proof," and casual postures reproduced to incriminate the innocent Haywood.

Dean Swift had advance visions of the Boise pack of manufacturers of testimony. In Gulliver's travel to Laputa the following description occurs on the subject, here reproduced from the unexpurgated edition of W. C. Taylor, L. L. D. of Trinity College, Dublin, published in New York by Hurst and Company:

"Another professor showed me a large paper of instructions for discovering plots and conspiracies against the Government. He advised great statesmen to examine into the diet of all suspected persons; their times of eating; upon which side they lay in bed; take a strict view of their excrements, and from the color, the odor, the taste, the consistence, the crudeness or maturity of digestion form a judgment of their thoughts and designs; because men are never so serious, thoughtful and intent, as when they are at stool, which he found by experience; for in such conjectures, when he used, merely as a trial, to consider which was the best way of murdering a king, his ordure would have a tincture of green; but quite different when he thought only of raising an insurrection, or burning the metropolis.

"I told him that in the kingdom of Tribnia, by the natives called Langden, where I had sojourned some time in my travels, the bulk of the people consist in a manner wholly of discoverers of plots, witnesses, informers, accusers, prosecutors, evidences, swearers, together with their several subservient and subaltern instruments, all under the colors, the conduct, and the pay of ministers of state, and their deputies. The plots, in that kingdom, are usually the workmanship of those persons who desire to raise their own characters of profound politicians; to restore new vigor to a crazy administration; to stifle or divert general discontents; to fill their coffers with forfeiture; and raise or sink the opinion of public credit; as either shall best answer their private advantage. It is first agreed and settled among them what suspected persons shall be accused of a plot; then effectual care is taken to secure all their letters and papers, and put the owners in chains. These papers are delivered to a set of artists, very dexterous in finding out the mysterious meanings of words, syllables, and letters.

"For instance, they can discover a close-stool to signify a privy-council; a flock of geese a senate; a lame dog, an invader; the plague, a standing army; a beetle, a prime minister; the gout, a high priest; a gibbet, a secretary of state; a slop-jar, a committee of grandees; a sieve, a court lady; a broom, a revolution; a mouse-trap, an employment; a bottomless pit, a treasury; a broken reed, a court of justice; an empty tun, a general; a running sore, the administration.

"When this method fails, they have two others more effectual, which the learned among them call acrostics and anagrams. First they can decipher all initial letters into political meanings. Thus N shall signify a plot; B, a regiment of horse; J, a sea fleet; or, secondly, by transposing the letters of the alphabet in any suspected paper, they can lay open the deepest designs of a discontented party. So, for example, if I should say in a letter to a friend, 'Our brother Tom has just got the piles', a skillful decipherer would discover that the same letters which compose that sentence may be analyzed into the following words, 'Resist—a plot is brought home—the tour.' And this is the anagrammatic method."

Should not the name of Idaho, together with the realm of the capitalist papers that announce, "Haywood Shaken by Documentary Corroboration of Orchard," be changed into "The Kingdom of Tribnia, by the natives called Langden"?

OPEN LETTER TO "HEALTH HOME."

Gentlemen:

In declining the assistance which you request for what it pleases you to call the "Children's Aid Society," we desire to sum up our reasons, and also our objections to your organization:

You say this is to be "the 55th season" of your organization, and that you start with "enlarged facilities for the summer charity work." You started in to soothe an evil, you have been 55 seasons at work, you have now enlarged facilities and yet the evil has grown faster by far than your facilities to soothe it. It may not matter how small the facilities be to meet an evil at the start, provided that, from season to season, the facilities gain upon the evil. If, however, despite increased facilities, the evil grows ever greater, then it must follow that the facilities can not cope with the evil. Such facilities thereby prove themselves cast in a wrong mold. To contribute to such "facilities" is, to say the least, throwing money away.

Your figures, supplemented by those of the Census on the matter, prove that pauperism among parents, thereby yielding an ever larger crop of pauper children, is on the increase in the land. A ship that leaks may be kept afloat by bailing. If, however, the water that pours in pours in in volumes larger than the water that is bailed out, then it is not only insanity, it may be criminal, despite "improved bailing facilities," to stick to the bailing process. Good sense would dictate dropping the bailing, quit "improving" incompetent "facilities," and take to the lifeboats. Such a ship is hopelessly doomed. That is the state of things with your charity "bailing" and with the ship—Capitalist Society—which the bailing is intended to keep afloat.

There is even worse than that. The case of the "Charities" has become so widely understood, it is so extensively seen through, that the saying has become common: "Charities are for the officers who run them." Another saying is: "Charities are intended to furnish broiled chickens to the officers and mush to the children of paupers." Other sayings could be cited. The above two will do. Ninety per cent. of the "increased facilities" go to lining the stomachs of the officials. Quite possible these officials realize the hopelessness of the task of attempting to sweep the advancing waves of pauperism from the backyard of Capitalist Society with the broom of Mrs. Malaprop, and that, enlightened upon that subject, they have concluded it is best to appropriate the facilities to themselves.

The Socialist Labor Party cares neither to spend bootless efforts in bailing a sinking ship, nor to promote the hypocrisy of capitalist "charity." All the funds, all the time, all the efforts the Party can command are bestowed upon sinking the water logged ship of Capitalism soon as possibly. That is the only way to stop the crop of paupauper chidren and "little mothers" "overburdened with the care of their kin." "Charity" will then be superfluous. The social system that needs "Charity" is beyond the reach of charity.

—ED. THE PEOPLE.

A CARDINAL BLUNDER.

"The Delineator" of this month has an article by Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of divorce. The Cardinal correctly states that "the cancer of divorce is rapidly spreading over the community and poisoning the fountains of the Nation." With no less correctness the Cardinal declares that the evil calls "for some speedy and heroic remedy." And, then, after having reached the giddy heights of these undeniable premises, which are nothing new, the Cardinal tumbles down into the absurd conclusion that the remedy for this plague lies in "an honest application of the teachings of the Gospel."—One wonders what particular "application of the teachings of the Gospel" will prevent cholera, yellow fever or small-pox?

Divorce may be a pestilence. Like all other pestilence it requires scientific knowledge to cope with and defeat it. Time was when people looked upon pestilence as a "visitation of God." To this day there are folks who consider sinful to vaccinate—it is "thwarting the divine will." Divine will has nothing to do with pestilence. It is human knowledge, or rather lack of knowledge, that is responsible in the matter. So with divorce. With all other pestilence the human instinct correctly guides us to seek the assistance of an expert physician. A dollar to a doughnut, Cardinal Gibbons himself, if taken ill with any form of pestilence, will place less reliance upon "an honest application of the teachings of the Gospel" than upon expert medical help. The late Pope set the pace in the matter when, on his death-bed, he invited a noted anti-Catholic, but celebrated doctor to save him, if possible. It is so with the pestilence of divorce—a pestilence bred of human ignorance and protected by Gibbonian perverseness, in that Gibbonian perverseness seeks to perpetuate the human ignorance from which the pestilence draws its sap.

The, to-day, criminal system of the private ownership of the things that the people need to earn their living with is a fomenter of poverty. No more than the Cardinal's Church can,—as itself declares it cannot,—attend to its spiritual duties without the material means implied by the "temporal power", can the family, as a social institution, remain united upon the basis of the precarious living that capitalism establishes. Such a basis breads pauperism at one end, and, at the other end the gorged millionaire class from whom the Cardinal gets his rich converts, and among which, from Queen Isabella of Spain and the Empress Eugenie of France, down the line, marriage is a farce, and divorce a fact—though rarely proclaimed.

The social system, in which polygamy and polyandry are pronounced "inevitable social evils," inevitably has "divorce" as a mask for the "social evil." Not until the rule of the class, whose spokesman Cardinal Gibbons is, has been overthrown, and the Socialist Republic reared, will the ugly thing for which the more reputably-sounding "divorce" is the mask, be wiped out. With de facto polygamy and polyandry wiped out divorce is gone. The only "honest application of the teachings of the Gospel" is the fumigation of the mentality of the Cardinals Gibbon.

Professor Munsterberg has gone to Boise with the view of making a psychologic study of Orchard. If it was crime the professor sought to ascertain the psychology of, he should mount to the source—make a study, not of the man but of his masters.

Was it Roosevelt "Life" has in mind when it defines a crank as "a man who knows more about one subject than we do about twenty"?

The power that lies behind the political government may soon reveal itself once more to the watchful. The ousting of Senator Platt from his seat in the United States Senate, more than once attempted, proved a failure. Now the dissatisfied stockholders of the United States Express Company, of which Platt is the head, have taken the job of ousting Platt in their own hands. They have started proceedings to oust Platt and his two sons from the Directorate of the Company.

It is not in America alone that Savings Banks deposits are there to furnish Oppression with the funds to oppress some more. Here the deposits are made handy for capitalists to purchase improved machinery whereby to throw the depositors out of work. From Russia the news now comes that $25,000,000 have, by ukase, been ordered to be drawn from the Savings Banks to help out the Czar in his struggle against the people—the depositors.

The "Desirable Citizens' Club" has received officially a large addition of honorary members. The special Grand Jury of Denver, appointed to inquire into the conspiracy to defraud the Government under the coal and timber laws, caused the arrest of the following bunch of prominent citizens:

John B. McMillan, Robert Forester, chief geologist of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; Otis B. Spencer, formerly Clerk of the District Court; F. W. Keitel, a coal operator in Routt County; John A. Porter, formerly President of the Porter Fuel Company; Edgar M. Biggs, President, and John J. McGinnity and Charles D. McPhee, Directors of the New Mexican Lumber Company; Alex Sulenberger, President of the Pagosa Lumber Company, and Charles H. Freeman of Pagosa.

Harold Joseph Quinlan, a student at the Fordham Catholic University, who graduated last Wednesday justified "the unequal distribution of wealth" on the ground that "it is justified by natural law," and he argued that natural law justifies unequal distribution of wealth BECAUSE—and mark the "because"—BECAUSE "natural law sanctions the transfer of private property." Upon this reasoning theft is justified by natural law because theft is transferred, and the transfer of personal property is sanctioned by natural law. Or, in other words, the sanction by natural law of the transfer of private property heals the taint of theft. Young Harold Joseph Quinlan may be a good casuist, he is a sorry logician.

CONVERSATION No. 5

[Under this head will be reproduced a series of conversations that were either listened to or partaken in by the editor of The People in the company of the capitalist passengers, whom he met in the Pullmans in the course of his recent extensive tour in the West.]

As may be supposed, the subject of the rumpus about the Japanese could not fail to turn up in the Pullman conversations, on the trains running through California. Indeed, frequently did the topic turn up. But the observations were scrappy, as a rule. On the way to San Francisco, however, in the course of the last day of March the Pulmanites were given a lecture upon the subject. At about noon, a remarkably self-satisfied-looking bourgeois boarded the train. According to the gentleman's own autobiography, he was a fruit raiser employing fifty hands. There are youths who "know it all." This gentleman was a youth no longer. He was well in the forties. But he had "succeeded" in business. Success in business was, to his mind, evidence of fitness to discuss any problem. He tackled the Japanese problem. No sooner was he comfortably seated, cigar in mouth, than he took the floor and kept it. The following was the substance of his address:

"This is a serious problem. This Jap question is a broad question. I read what is said in them fool papers. They don't know what they are talking about. I'll tell ye what is what in a nut-shell. This country [meaning California] would go to ruin without the Japs. [Signs of astonishment.] Just so;—to ruin. I'll tell ye what there is in all this anti-Jap row. I believe a man is entitled to fair wages. He should get paid for what he does. That's political economy. I've read all the books on that. That's what they teach. I say so too—pay a man for what he does. I also say a man has a right to refuse to work for less than fair wages. I'll refuse to sell my truck under the market price. I say, 'Live and let live.' That's political economy. The workingman has a right to refuse to work for underpay.—But gentlemen—mind ye now—this is the rub—if you are posted on political economy you will see the point as clear as I do—when American workingmen band themsalves like a band of highwaymen to force up prices—'force up prices,' I say—that's what political economy calls it—to force up prices, then he does a thing that will upset this country—then he threatens the welfare of California. Now, then, there is your Jap. He is willing to work for fair wages. That's political economy. And I say, if the American workingman is ready to destroy this country, then political economy declares that it is time we DO SOMETHING. We must let the Jap in to save the country."

In the course of this discourse, here considerably condensed, the sermonizer on political economy had dropped a short sentence or two in Spanish. The Editor of The People, using the information conveyed by the California Labor Bureau, asked the gentleman in the Spanish language "But the Japs, I hear, are 'merciless against the employer,; are they not, therefore, a greater danger than the American workingman?" The answer from the political economist and universal savant came quick as a flash: "Oh, you are a Mexican! You Mexicans have the peons. In Mexico the Jap is not needed. We need him here."

Orchard having "embraced religion" his cell should now resound with that good old Olney hymn:

"In evil long I took delight,
Unawed by shame or fear,
Till a new object struck my sight
And stopp'd my wild career."

The new object was MacParland with the history of the successful career of "Kelly the Bum."

A new Saint has been canonized and entered in the pantheon of Capitalism. It is Governor Hughes. The Governor's veto of the two-cent fare bill has earned for him, not applause merely, but the veneration of all the capitalist papers of the land as the guardian angel to "safeguard the rights of the people, and protect them from fraud and imposition."

While the delegates to the Hague Peace Conference are rioting in pretty words and in prettier dinners, the fact comes out that the British income tax, to-day, four years after the peace treaty in South Africa, is higher than at any time since the Napoleonic wars, excepting only the short period of hostilities during the Boer and Crimean wars—mainly due to increased armaments.

If a funny paper made the announcement that "the Russian Government has practically decided upon the establishment of a new University in the Volga district" the joke would be called grim. What shall one say if the announcement is made in good faith?

PURE AND SIMPLE

By Covington Hall, for the Industrial Union Bulletin.

In the Bulletin of May 18th., Fred G. Moore quotes Robert R. La Monte as follows: "Such talk as Sherman's remark in his report to the convention that 'the ballot is a mere wad of paper' is mere froth and foam. . . . . But the true revolutionist must be active in both fields. The political party must be a pure and simple political movement. But the day will come when the political ballot will have to be backed up by the economic strike. But that day is far in the future, while the economic organization needs the backing of the political ballot now."

This certainly is "pure and simple" nonsense, but it hardly beats this statement of Moore's: "The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased. I know of no more fitting way to close than with a quotation from some momentarily forgotten, master mind: 'The employer is a man, like you. You have him before you. You speak to him, you threaten him. . . . . But go move this being without a visage called politician! Go, kill this thing called politics—this slimy, slippery thing which you think you hold and which always escapes you, which you believe dead and which always comes to life again—this abominable thing by which everything has been debased, everything corrupted, everything bought, everything sold—justice, love, beauty! which has made venality of conscience a national institution in France, which has done worse still, since with filthy slaves it has befouled the august face of the poor." Well, Mr. Moore may have "momentarily forgotten" the "master mind" that gave birth to this wonderful fit of logic, but, to me, the sentences have all the highsounding of Prudhon's sentimental, bombastic bourgeois rant, and in such a case, it were well, after quoting Marx and Engels, to forget the "master mind" from which they came.

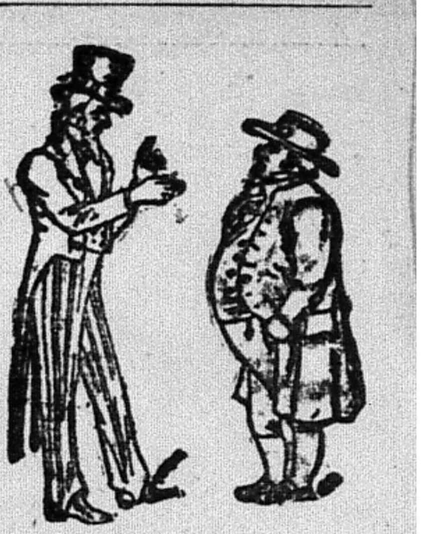
To hold the political government responsible for all human ills, as is here done, is to destroy all the labor of Marx and Engels, is to deny historic materialism, is to separate cause and effect and throw the revolutionary movement back into the jungle of the "misery of philosophy", is to plunge the working class into a wilderness out of which it can never hope to find its way unless some Moses, some "master mind" like Mr. Moore take pity on it and out of pure unselfisheness leads it into the Promised Land!

Listen, shades of Marx and Engels, listen! "The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased"! So says Mr. Moore. The evolution of the tool of production into the machine had nothing at all to do with it! Government, only government, is the source and cause of all our ills! "Smash it" . . . but in doing so, don't take political action! And, when you "smash it", remember that you cannot kill it, for, when "you believe it dead" it "always comes to life again"!

"Go kill this thing called politics . . . this slimy, slippery thing which you think you hold and which always escapes you", . . . this thing which you cannot 'hold", which "always escapes you" . . . dod gast me, don't capture it, but "smash it"! How are you to smash something which you cannot "hold"? Which "always escapes you"? Which, when "you believe it dead" "always comes to life again?" How? I'm damned if I know. Perhaps Mr. Moore and his momentarily forgotten master mind", tho, can tell you how to "smash" that which you cannot "hold" and how to kill an immortal thing. Yours truly is up a tree; this Lamonte-Moore logic is too pure and simple for his comprehension—one, La Monte wants the shadow to make the body and not the body the shadow; the other, Moore, insists that here is no shadow, yet holds the shadow responsible for all bodily ills and would have it "smashed"; and this tho he proclaims the shadow's immortality; while poor I, who never saw a body that did not have a shadow, or a shadow without a body back of it, cannot see how the two are to be separated . . . how the shadow can go without the body, or the body without the shadow.

Which is to say that so long as the political state exists, there will be politics; that if the revolutionary workers abandon the political field, the fakirs will not and will use the political machine to "befuddle", not only "the minds of the new recruits", but all others as well, for, whether we like it or not, the political party has come to be one of the most powerful means of agitation and propaganda. As I look at it, the working class in making its fight for freedom should not hesitate to use every weapon that modern society has placed within its reach—should not only send cannon balls into the pirate ship of Capitalism, but should sweep its decks with rifle shot as well. The more quar-

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is very clear that the Socialist program will go to smash against the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people.

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as the moral, the religious and the law-abiding sense of the American people will revolt against the idea of confiscation.

U. S.—Confiscation? For instance?

B. J.—The Socialist will, for insta[illegible] tell you point blank that they mean [illegible] appropriate the railroads without [illegible] demnifying their owners.

U. S.—Supposing they did?

B. J.—That is confiscation, and co[illegible] fiscation is an immoral, an irreligio[illegible] and an un-law-abiding act! and no mor[illegible] religious and law-abiding people li[illegible] the Americans would countenance su[illegible] a thing.

U. S. (after a pause)—What is t[illegible] name of the Austrian village in whi[illegible] you were born?

B. J. (very haughtily)—I want you [illegible] understand that not only was I b[illegible] here and my parents too, but all my four grand-parents,, and all their grand-parents were born in this country; we are of pure Mayflower, law-abiding, religious extraction, and New England stock.

U. S.—Then you all descend from the neighborhood where Bunker Hill Monument now stands?

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—How much indemnity did our ancestors pay King George when they took the colonies away from him?

B. J.—Indemnity? ! ?

U. S.—Yes, my sweet preacher of sweet "religiousness" and "law-abidingness,"—"indemnity."

B. J.—You must be crazy.

U. S.—Were not our ancestors "religious" and "law-abiding?"

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Did not King George own these colonies?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And were they not yanked away from him?

B. J.—Certainly! And wasn't that right?

U. S.—You see, I am a Socialist; you are a perambulating lump of anti-Socialism, which is to say of "religiousness" and "law-abidingness." Tell me how much indemnity our ancestors paid King George for having yanked his property from him? According to you, for a people to take a thing without giving the owner indemnity is "irreligious" and "un-law-abiding." King George owned the colonies; they were taken from him; and our ancestors who did the taking were, as you declare, "religious" a[illegible] "law-abiding." It follows that t[illegible] must have indemnified him.

B. J. remains stupefied.

U.S.—You don't seem to near (y[illegible]ing in his ear). The indemnity! The indemnity! How much indemnity did King George get?

B. J. (exasperated)—None! Hang you; none!

U. S.— And yet our ancestors were religious and law-abiding?

B. J.—Stop bantering me. Tell me how it is. I don't quite understand it. Was it irreligious and un-law-abiding on the part of our ancestors not to indemnify King George?

U. S.—No; it was right. If they had, it would have been stupid and criminal. You don't indemnify the highway robber for the stolen goods you take back from him, do you?

B. J,—Nixy.

U. S.—Neither does a nation. The question is simply this: Does the American people need the railroads to live? If they do, the railroads can be and must be appropriated, just the same as the colonies were without indemnity. Moreover, such appropriation is eminently just. The present owners of the railroads and of all other machinery and land needed by the people never produced them. To take this property is but to restore it to its owners. The deep-dyed irreligiousness and un-law-abidingness lies on the side of the thieves who stole the people's heritage and are now seeking to keep it, and on the side of those who seek to uphold the plunderers.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

LASTING MATERIAL, NOT ORATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The boys here are doing grand propaganda work. The chief of police thought to stop our street agitation, but we know our rights in the matter. The comrades who do the out-door speaking make a specialty of calling for subs and selling literature. They do not indulge in flights of oratory to be carried away by the winds. Their purpose is to put some lasting material in the hands of the workers, and stimulate their interest so that study will follow.

F. H.

Seattle, Wash., June 20.

CAPITALIST PLUNDER PROVOKES INQUIRY.

Meadowbrook, N. Y., 6-22-'07.

To The Daily and Weekly People,
N. Y. City.
Gentlemen,

I want to see a sample copy of your paper.

When the Adams Ex. Co. can eat a twenty-four million dollar cake and not only keep it, but a second one of equal value through a division (?) of their surplus—which is not a division in any sense of the word,— then their issuance of twenty-four millions in bonds is counterfiet money—a mortgage on the people— a command for you and I, our children and grandchildren to go to work and earn .04% in addition to the .05 or .06% we have been earning—and paying— on the original twenty-four millions.

Now, if that is the apex of our boasted civilization—if that can be done in the name of Christianity—and our pulpits offer no protest— then as a farmer, as "a horn-gloved son of toil" I say, give me Socialism—I had almost said—the red flag; and this is only one case out of many.

Very truly yours
C. C. Smith,
Meadowbrook, Orange Co. N. Y.

FOR THE SOCIALIST CAUSE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Gentlemen: I enclose a money order for two dollars, which I wish to give towards the Socialist cause, and hope that you will be able to make use of it.

I am deeply in sympathy with Socialism, and read your paper, for which my father subscribes, and KNOW that the day will come when America will be a free country in reality and not only **in name!**

With great faith in your success, yours very truly,

Marion Coursen.
Huntington, L. I., June 18.

A VERY BRIGHT MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There was a very bright man in town the first two days of this week, who knew all about Socialism, but unfortunately I heard him but once, and some of the comrades failed to hear him altogether. His name is Caldwell, or something like it, and he hails from Dayton, Ohio.

After he had told what a good thing the S. P. was and about the Socialist movement in Europe, especially Russia and Germany, he asked for questions.

When he was told he was not in accordance with Marx's philosophy, he said he didn't care what Marx, Engels, or anybody else wrote; that they were all right in their day, but that he was up-to-date.

When we asked him questions attacking his pure and simple doctrine he would switch off on the movement of some European country.

He seemed to be satisfied to let the working class experience a thousand "Paris Commune's," or "Red Sundays," in trying to establish a Socialist Republic, without trying to find a safer and better way of bringing it about. He believed in industrial unionism, that is, he thinks the working class will eventually adopt that form of organization.

He stated that the I. W. W. was split into so many factions that it didn't amount to much.

He sang the song of De Leonism for awhile. He said that De Leon, with his high-handed methods, controlled the I. W. W. convention and put it to the bad, as he does everything else he gets into, and that is the reason he would have nothing to do with it.

When told that Haywood helped to organize the I. W. W. he acknowledged it, but questioned his loyalty to the cause of Industrial Unionism by asking how we know that he would support the I. W. W. when he got out of his present trouble, as he called it.

He told lies one after another about the I. W. W. and S. L. P. and never tried to prove anything, which he was told about several times.

He is the first fakir I ever met as I am not very old, but I am satisfied that a political party without an economic organization to back it up is useless.

I am, yours for Industrial Unionism,
A. H. W.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 19.

INDUSTRIALISM, A DYNAMIC FORCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I can't understand the term "division of energy" when applied to industrial unionism supplementing the ballot. Instead of a division, I believe, it is a concentration of effort.

The ballot is an agent whereby expression is given to the manner of procedure in the administration of our welfare. The paper ballot is a concrete thing, its expression is a pure abstraction, depending for its interpretation upon those who have the power to enforce it. With the capitalist regime, the power is centered in those who have control of the means of prodnction. The means of production, like a dynamo, generate power which can be applied in the direction and at a velocity to suit the one who is in possession of this generating force. The capitalist is therefore enabled to focus the ballot in the direction of his interest.

The laborer is like the motor supplying motion to the dynamo. The motor puts in motion the dynamo which generates electricity, the greatest mechanical force. The laborer puts in motion the means of production, generating exchange values, the greatest economic force. The economic force, the same as the mechanical force, can have its application limited or extended, monopolized or socialized, according to those who are manipulating the transmission and distribution of power.

The capitalist class, as owners and transmitters, apportion to the workers enough to be in condition to generate more and more economic power, each kilowatt of which strengthens the stronghold of the capitalist class. With increased use and control of elaborate, perfected machinery, the position of the enemy is being fortified; in the face of which the workinman is helpless.

The casting of concrete ballots is a latent force, like electricity in a storage battery. It requires material upon which to act in order to assert its powers. That material must be industrial unionism, organized as a force on the economic field and therefore enabled to maintain and hold its position by virtue of its economic strength, generating sufficient heat to dissolve and melt the entrenchment of capitalism.

The work of the bullet is temporary destruction, from which the workingman can gain no salvation. The ballot is powerless unless industrial unionism give it momentum. All energy must be concentrated to strengthen industrial unionism, which, when properly organized, can shut off from the capitalist the power-creating values. Capitalism deprived of economic power, loses its vitality. The carcass will offer no resistance. The working class will then usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth by means of the ballot, sustained by industrial unionism.

Yours for industrialism,
Janet D. Pearl.
Bayshore, L. I., June 25.

SAYS HE HEARD NOTHING WORTH HEARING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I do not like to take up the valuable space in our paper, still less do I care to make myself conspicuous by having my name published, but I can't help saying a few words regarding the meeting held last night, June 26th, at Arlington Hall, where Comrade De Leon lectured on "My Western Tour."

I have always hailed with great pleasure the annoucements in our press of any address to be delivered by that gifted and epoch-making comrade, who was recently so truly dubbed—"the best hated man by the fakirs", and after attending such lectures I have invariably said to myself: "now, old chap, you have learned a little more!" And if I induced other workingmen to attend to such metings, I was then certain that I helped our great Cause.

But not so last night.

I must have been what they commonly term "very dense", for, try as I would, I could learn absolutely nothing but that I already knew through the "Gleanings" and "Conversations." For, as a Socialist, I do not consider the facts that in Nevada the price of a barrel of water is $8, or that a miner keeps loaded guns under his bunk—as very valuable or important knowledge.

Nor is it so very important that I learned nothing by this lecture.

What did other workingmen, who, perhaps for the first time heard the most prominent man in the Socialist Labor Party learn by that lecture, and what opinion could they form of our Party?

The Hall rent was $30; all that had to come, as usual, out of the pockets of our loyal comrades. Now, was there really nothing more important at this critical time to spend the $30 on?

I believe that the comrades of Section New York did more than a silly thing in arranging the meeting and having Comrade De Leon lecture on such a subject.

It is undoubtedly a very pleasant thing for a comrade to come to a hall and get the glad handshake of so many smiling comrades, but we are not a social or pleasure organization.

If our munition of war is spent, we want to behold the holes in the armor of Capitalism, nor do we want our enemies to say that we are poor shots and shoot at random.

Yours for the Revolution
A. B. Herschmann.

Jersey City, June 27.

[Readers of the Daily are referred to the report of the address published in June 27th. Readers of the Weekly are referred to that report in this issue. Though the report is greatly condensed, they will be able, by reading it, to form their own opinion as to whether there was nothing worth learning from the address, and as to whether the arranging for it was a waste of money.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

CHILDREN'S HOUR

BY AUNT ANNETTA.

Dear Little Comrades:—

Below is a little letter from a little comrade from Alabama. It is one that should thrill the heart of every adult Socialist with the joy of possibilities, and inspire every child who reads it to do likewise, and enroll as a member of the Y. S. C.

The letter introduces to us a sample of the material the future capitalist will have to deal with, if we Socialists put our stamp on it. Comrade Sidney Reibel's wishes will come true if his fair example is multiplied. He is going to earn by his own labor the money which he offers on his little altar of sacrifices. And we grown folks appreciate it. We know that 35c can buy quite a few marbles, nuts, candies and other goodies that boys of nine enjoy, and so measure his sacrifice by that. At once it looms up to be as high as the mountains.

But Comrade Sidney has a Cause, as we all of the working-class should have, the emancipation (freeing) of the wage slave, and the building up of a government which shall bring happiness to all human beings. By the time Comrade Sidney is twice nine, he will see things different to what they are now, I hope. Who knows,—if we all buckle down to it, as he is starting out to do—who knows but the Socialist Republic will be here by that time? Then there will be no little white slaves working their lives away, grinding out profit for the idle few. There will be far fewer little white coffins made and as many more happy mothers and fathers.

Think of the time when there will be no little folks spending their days when they should be growing in the beautiful air and sunshine, way down in the cold dark mines of the earth, filling their lungs with coal dust, or with tobacco poison, in cigar factories. Think of the days when no child shall have to be cold and hungry while others have too much. Where one child goes to the doctor because of overeating and greediness hundreds go because their little stomaches know not what it is to have wholesome food in them.

Under the Socialist flag, every father and mother will have a chance to earn from nature all that is needed to make them and their families comfortable and happy.

Is it not a glorious task the Socialists have to perform? And should not each child wish to take part, so that when the happy days are here, you children, who have the best chance of living to see those days, will not have to hang your heads in shame, because you did not help?

It was Christ who is recorded to have said "A little child shall lead them." So boys and girls, form in line! Mark time by doing the many little tasks in your way now and then when you are old enough to VOTE, and speak in public, or write, it will be "FORWARD MARCH! YOU WORKING-CLASS. ON TO VICTORY!"

"Yours for Socialism?"

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

AN EARNEST YOUNG COMRADE.

Dear Aunt Annetta;

I am a boy of 9 years of age. I attend Public School and have been promoted to the High Fourth. My father is a Socialist and is a reader of the Daily People. Since the Children's Hour started in the People I have been reading it every week.

I read all the stories and also those on the "Socialist Flag." In the Sunday paper of the 9th of this month I read that all the boys and girls under 16 years of age could join the Young Socialist Club at 5c. a month. I am going to join it and get my friends to join it. Inclosed you find 35c. in stamps, 10c. for 2 months to the Club, and 25c. for the moving fund of The People, as I read that it is going to move and needed more money than expected.

My papa gave me the 30c. so I will help my mother while I am out of school.

Wishing that the "Young Socialist" will prosper and in future become good members of the S. L. P., I remain yours for Socialism,

SIDNEY REIBEL,
Birmingham, Ala., June 16.

PLAIN TALK

FROM THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT ON THE NECESSITY OF HUSTLING MORE VIGOROUSLY.

For the week ending June 28th, we received 143 subs to the Weekly People, and 44 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 187.

Cincinnati's Press Committee sends 14 yearlies to the Weekly People; Boston's Press Committee sends 4 for the Daily, and 11 for the Weekly People, but of the Weeklies only 2 are yearly subs.

Some of the big sections should wake up and not let Section Cincecinnati have a walk-over in the prize competition. The competition runs until July 15th.

The roll of honor: F. F. Young, Philadelphia 8; Theo. Bernine, Evansville, Ind., 7; P. King, Butte, Mont., 6; J. Reibel, Birmingham, Ala., 5; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., 5; C. H. Jacobson, Warren, Pa., 5.

Now, comrades, this week's showing is not what it should be, nothing like it, and you know it. At our end we are doing all that facilities at our command will warrant. A careful comparison made with the reports of the Haywood trial as appearing in other papers will show that the Daily and Weekly People reports are unexcelled, and justify us in holding that on that score alone the papers should be given the widest possible circulation in order that the working class mind may have a clear comprehension of the developments at Boise. No one can set up the claim that the widest possible circulation of the papers is reached. It would take but one sub a month, from the Party membership, and active sympathizers, to produce 500 subs a week, a record that has not been even approached for a long time past. We hope you will take this little lecture to heart—those to whom it applies, and make amends by joining the sub hustlers—the real propagandists of the movement.

A reminder, nay two: bundle orders for Weekly People must be in our hands on the Tuesday preceding the date of publication, else we cannot fill them. In sending subs be particular to write names and addresses plain as you can; always put your own address on letters you write.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A pamphlet by the Boston Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference, giving a sketch of the series of outrages perpetrated upon the W. F. of M., and culminating in the attempt to railroad its officials to the gallows.

SHOULD BE WIDELY CIRCULATED

Five Cents a Copy; $4 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

CONN. S. L. P.

Holds Well Represented Convention and Adopts Important Resolutions.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 23.—The following is the report of the 17th Connecticut State convention held at Hartford, on May 30th. Activity in the movement, in other directions, is responsible for the delay in sending it.

The convention was called to order by State Secretary Fred Fellermann at 10 a. m. and was attended by 15 delegates representing 6 sections.

The reports of the State Secretary and delegates were received and showed good activity among the sections, particularly of Section Mystic, in regard to getting subs to the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended and the convention concurred in the following:

1. That each section shall pay to the State agitation fund the sum of 25 cents per member in good standing per month for a period of 6 months beginning with June 1st.

2. That the sections of Hartford and vicinity hold a picnic for the benefit of the State agitation fund; also that the sections of New Haven and Bridgeport hold a picnic for the same purpose.

3. That the State Committee arrange for a drawing for the benefit of the State agitation fund.

4. That the State Committee engage a canvasser to work for the Party, sell literature and secure subscriptions for the Party press.

5. That the State Committee shall as far as able furnish speakers to aid the propaganda among foreign speaking people.

6. That the sections see to it that energetic members be elected as agents for the various party publications.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended and the convention concurred in the following:

1. The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Connecticut, in convention assembled, once more condemns the Idaho and Colorado authorities for the outrageous acts perpetrated upon the officers of the Western Federation of Miners because of their loyalty to the workers, and we again bid these officers to be of good cheer and promise to stand by them financially and morally to the last.

2. As our Party organs, the Weekly and Daily People, as well as the organs in foreign languages of the Party, have faithfully upheld the Party principles we therefore urge the comrades on to greater activity in circulating and getting subs for same.

3. The I. W. W. being the only economic organization in existence recognizing the class struggle and the principle: "All for one and one for all," this convention therefore urges the comrades to aid the I. W. W. in every way possible to organize the wage workers.

J. C. Custer,
Secretary of the Convention.

PURE AND SIMPLE.

(Continued from page 4.)

ters from which we fire on it, the sooner will it sink. However, I am not a "master mind" and may be wrong in the belief that the body and the shadow must always go together, as I may be wrong in believing that shadow does not make the body.

And at the last, I have an idea that if our intellectual (?) leaders (?) would quit splitting hairs, would come down off their self-raised thrones, get out on the battle line where the fight is raging and go to work, that things would be better for all concerned.

Unless I misjudge it entirely, the working class is getting pretty well sick and tired of you, you who are forever "juggling words", you who are forever advising but never acting, you who refuse to recognise the whole of things and are therefore not worth a damn when it comes to propaganda and organization.

The workers save the I. W. W. from all of you, lest you indeed make the day of emancipation "far in the future".

Here endeth the epistle to the hairsplitters by one who believes that the Revolution is near at hand and who believes that our principal duty to-day is to spread the propaganda and to push the organization of the I. W. W. by any and every means in our power.

The Attention of Workingmen Is Called to the

DAILY PEOPLE,

The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

"LOCAL 85" (?) "I. W. W." (?), CHICAGO, ILL.—If there were no people who are dupable the police spies and agents provocateurs would have to look for other pastures green. Whether you consist wholly or only in part of dupes or of dupers is all one. Your edge will be turned before you can cut into the S. L. P.

I. A. W., SPOKANE, WASH.—Clippings received. Their tenor is of a piece with the reports that the rest of the capitalist press has been printing on the Haywood trial. When one sees these editors demeaning themselves like that, one can hardly help exclaiming with Matthew Arnold apropos of the Shelly group: "What a set!"

A. E. L., BOSTON, MASS.—The arguments of the railroads' defender, Mr. Whiting, are but a plea at once of impotence and impudence.

F. J., TROY, N. Y.—The splitting up of an industry into a variety of crafts and then joining them is by no means Industrialism. Take for instance the New York bookbinders. They are divided into the following local organizations, all belonging to the Int'l Brotherhood of Bookbinders—Edge-gilders, Stampers, Cutters, Rulers, Bankbook Binders, Edition Binders, Extra Workers, and the girls. These separate and combined act as any other craft union.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your 5th, 6th and 7th questions—

The Labor News has S. L. P. enamelled gold-finish buttons; no medals.

Wm. E. Trautmann, Sec'y-Treasurer of the I. W. W., was expelled from the Socialist Party because of his qubending I. W. W. activity.

Trautmann is not a member of the S. L. P., any more than St. John and a good many others who have cast off the slough of the pure and simple political S. P.

Next question next week.

C. F. CAMPGAW, N. J.—The information is wrong. The I. W. W. has not started to buy land for homes for the workers. Such schemes are Utopian. The I. W. W. is a practical organization, intended, as its preamble declares, to unify the Working Class on the industrial and, as a consequence, on the political field.

G. R., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The letters written by Marx for the New York "Tribune' constituted, in the main, that volume of his works entitled "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." That work was issued in its present form originally in German. It has been translated into most of the modern languages. It can be got in English from the Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, this city. Shall inquire into the dates of the New York "Tribune" that contained Marx's letters.

M. V. S., TORONTO, CANADA.—Such is the measure of capitalist wit and wisdom that they can hardly ever open their mouths on economics without putting their foot in it. Shall answer the Goldwin Smith article.

G. D., NEW YORK.—Political action by the Working Class is a necessity—if for no other reason than that political action keeps out the Orchards.

B. E., RED WING, MINN.—Information of the nature of your correspondence belongs primarily to the N. E. C., to be published only if the N. E. C. so orders. Shall hold the manuscript subject to your further orders.

W. G. A., MANCHESTER, ENG.—Steunenberg never was Governor of Colorado. He was one time, before his death, Governor of Idaho.

B. F., NEW YORK.—As a little girl you may not yet be able to understand the puzzle of punishment following the telling of the truth. Stick to the truth. That abides; punishment passes by.

B. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. A., PEORIA, ILL.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.; C. D. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.; C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY, LONDON, ENG.; W. R. P., BOISE, IDAHO; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; NATIONAL UNION RAILWAY TRACKMEN, FORT SCOTT, KANS.; A. G., EUREKA, CAL.; C. H. D., BOISE, IDA.; T. R., DEVORE HEIGHTS, CAL.; W. J. K., DETROIT, MICH.; F. J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. S., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

THE MOVING FUND

PICKS UP A BIT; A FEW MORE SUCH INSTALLMENTS WILL CLEAN UP INDEBTEDNESS.

The Moving Fund picked up a bit last week and a few more such weeks would clean up the remaining moving indebtedness. The management would like to have had this all cleaned up by the time the N. E. C. meets, but that will be impossible unless a tremendous and widespread hustle is made to wind up the moving expenses, by all the comrades. If you have already contributed don't let it go at that if you can possibly do a little more. Whatever more you can do, do it NOW.

Sidney Reibel, a "Young Socialist," of Birmingham, Ala., sends twenty-five cents to the fund through Aunt Annetta. This little man's contribution is promiseful of the future, and should inspire us "Old Socialists" to renewed effort.

Following are the amounts received for the week:

List 173, Rogers Pa., California, W. McCormick	$ 5.00
List 249, Seattle, Wash., P. Wagner, $2; W. Fardee, $4; C. Nielson, $1; T. Potier, $1	8.00
Alabama, Birmingham, "A Young Socialist," S. Reibel .	.25
Connecticut, Bridgeport, J. Custer, 50c.; Section Bridgeport, $4; Connecticut, New London, J. Murphy, 50c. ..	5.00
Idaho, Boise City, M. Moor	1.00
Massachusetts, Vineyard Haven, E. Harding	.50
Minnesota, Duluth, S. L. P. Section, $5; Minnesota, St. Paul, G. Spettel, $3.50	8.50
New Jersey, Jersey City, N. Jerrold, $1; B. Jerrold, 50c.	1.50
New York, Brooklyn, O. Hughes, $1; J. Lindgren, $2; New York, Buffalo Bebel Club, $5; B. Reinstein, $5; New York City, S. Thompson, $2; H. Warlett, $2; 9th and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., $1; New York, Troy, P. E. De Lee, $4.75; New York, Yonkers, P. Jacobson, $65;	87.75
Ohio, Cincinnati, "Cinti" Sympathizer	2.00
Pennsylvania, Allegheny, M. Cody	1.00
Pennsylvania, New Bethlehem, G. Debb	.35
Texas, San Antonio, A. Mills, 25c.; O. Schuettel, 25c.; O. Genzes, 25c.; C. Spahr, 25c.; D. Trobucco, 25c.	1.25
Total	122.10
Previously acknowledged ..	3.149.80
Grand total	$3.271.90

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, June 28.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors".

Price 5 cents per copy. $3.50 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO 2, 4 AND 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held at 28 City Hall Place, June 23, 1907, at 2:30 p. m. The following members were present: Chase, Olpp, Crawford, Jacobson, Heyman, Moren, Vaughan, Teichlauf, Walters, Romary. Vaughan was elected chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read, with a slight correction. The financial report for the week ending June 15th showed receipts $30.42, expenditures $23.26; for week ending June 22, receipts $86.40, expenditures $130.32.

Chase protested against the secretary for not having inserted in full the suggestions he (Chase) offered at the previous meeting. The special committee elected to audit the financial report of Comrade De Leon reported that it had found the statement correct, with the exception of one slight error. Teichlauf reported for the special committee elected at the last meeting to prepare a report of the sub-Committee to the N. E.C. The report was read in full. Moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Motion carried, Chase not voting. Chase made a protest against the sub-committee for not having compelled the secretary to insert his protest in the minutes. The chair instructed the secretary to do so. The secretary appealed from the decision of the chair. The chair was sustained. Whereupon the secretary, after stating that injustice is being done to him by Chase, the latter abusing his right to insert protests in the minutes, he resigned. After discussion, however, he reconsidered his action. A report of the National Auditing Committee was then submitted. The books of the National Secretary, and treasurer of the sub-Committee were audited and an error of $1.51 corrected. The report was received and accepted and the committee instructed to proceed with its work, so that a complete report might be submitted to the N. E. C. at its July meeting.

Moved and seconded to reconsider the action of the previous meeting relative to the suggestions of Chase, which were to be inserted in the minutes. Motion carried. Moved and seconded to file the written statement of Chase. Carried. Moved and seconded to hold a special meeting Friday, July 5, at 8 p. m.

Communications: From Comrade Strach, State Secretary of Texas, relative to the resolution of Comrade Johnson in the N. E. C. There was enclosed a resolution of the Texas S. E. C., favoring the Johnson resolution. From Joseph Maltz, member of the N. E. C. of Indiana, declaring that, in his opinion, one matter at a time was all that the N. E. C. could handle, and further suggesting that, though he had faith in the integrity of the members of the sub-Committee, it might be better for a new committee to be elected. From A. L. Zimmermann, declining to serve on the National Auditing Sommittee and expressing regret that he was not in a position to serve the Party in that capacity. From J. Billow, State Secretary of Illinois, with the request that thirteen dues stamps destroyed by fire in Peoria, Ill., be replaced. Granted. From Janke, of Indiana, resolutions of the Indiana S. E. C. Said resolution endorsed the motion of the N. E. C. member from California, relative to the withdrawal of the sub-Committee. From J. Friedman, organizer of Section Chicago, reporting that Carl Duncan had been expelled from Section Chicago. From H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary of Virginia, with the information that Newport News had by a vote of the membership in Virginia been made the seat of the S. E. C., and that Comrade Downey's resignation as member of the N. E. C. had been accepted. From Comrade Butterworth, State Secretary of New Jersey, a reply to Comrade James Connolly. From J. Friedman, organizer of Section Chicago, with the information that Section Chicago had placed Harry Jager in the field as organizer, and requesting help from the National organization. In connection with this the National Secretary reported that the action of Section Chicago was taken at his suggestion and that he hoped that provision would be made to support the effort. The National Secretary was instructed to issue a call for contributions to the National Agitation Fund. From Comrade Jane Roulston of Providence, R. I., with information regarding the work of the Party's Italian organ, Ragione Nuova. From Comrade F. Herz, Seattle, Wash., stating that the Wash. S. E. C. had passed a resolution supporting the motion of the N. E. C. member from California. Bills for printing and for pamphlets used by the National Secretary in agitation were ordered paid. The National Secretary reported on the matter of publishing a leaflet on the subject of the Moyer. Haywood, Pettibone and St. John arrests. After discussing the matter with Comrade Hossack, manager of the Labor News Co., and in view of the fact that the trial was now pending and that St. John was out on bail, he recommended against publishing a leaflet at this time. Report accepted and endorsed. The Natonal Secretary then reported on the state of the Party, especially with regard to the great demand for organizers; Comrade Julius Eck had conducted agitation among the Germans of New Haven, with encouraging results. Comrade Frank Young was confident of excellent results in Philadelphia. Several States were preparing to place organizers in the field, the general outlook being most gratifying.

The following members were elected to represent the sub-Committee at the meeting of the N. E. C.: Walters, Moren, Wilton and Crawford.

Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting N. E. C. of Canada London June 16th. Absent Maxwell and Rodgers. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From W. G. Allen, Hopwood, Heywood, England, in reference to communicating with R. M. Bennet, Toronto. Moved by Haselgrove, seconded by Pearce that Nat. Sec'y. write Bennett and register same. Carried. From R. Baker, Vancouver, in refernce to said Seection and new constitutions. Moved by Weitzel seconded by Bryce that same be filed and N. E. C.'s error be acknowledged. Carried. From H. B. Berupe of Ottawa through Frank Bohn, Nat. Secy. U. S. S. L. P., in reference to obtaining a speaker to tour Ontario and Quebec. Secy. instructed to reply, sending our Constitution and asking if they were readers of The New York People and hoping that in the near future they would see their way clear to become a Section of the S. L. P. of Canada. Carried. From Frank Bohn, Nat. Secy. U. S. S. L. P., in reference to delegates to Stuttgart Congress. Received and filed. Also in reference to the possibility of obtaining comrade De Leon for a tour in October. Nat. Secy. was instructed to write Section London, Montreal, and members at large in Brantford, Hamilton, St. Thomas, also former members in Toronto as to getting up subscription list for this purpose. Carried. From Emil Kunolt, River View, Sask. Received and filed. From section London returning duplicate charters sent them and asking for new one, giving correct date, etc. Request granted.

The N. E. C. had the pleasure of the attendance of Mr. Horn of the Socialist Party at Guelph, who referred us to Lorn Cunningham of Guelph in reference to adding that city to De Leon tour. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Haselgrove, that secy. write Cunningham in refernce to above. Carried.

Secy. reported communicating with all parties as ordered. Moved by Weitzel, seconded by Bryce that Secy notify Section London that Comrade Maxwell has failed to attend N. E. C. business and that they appoint some one to fill his place. Carried.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURG, ATTENTION!

Excursion of Pittsburg Labor Lyceum to Meyers Lake, Canton, Ohio, SUNDAY, July 7th. Special train will leave Pittsburg Wabash station, Liberty and Ferry streets, at 8 a. m., city time. Returning train will leave Canton 8 p. m., Pittsburg time.

Come enjoy a good day's outing with us, comrades.

The money we make from this excursion will go to Section Allegheny County.

SECTION HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

The members of Section Hartford are called upon to attend a special meeting to dispose of the N. A. F. matter, at our headquarters, on SUNDAY, July 7th. No member should fail to atttend.

Organizer.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head quarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

ORCHARD KNOCKED ENDWAYS

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE IMPEACHES HIM WORSE AND WORSE.

Bill Easterly Continues on the Stand, Telling Thrilling Story of Cripple Creek Military Terrorism—An Eye-Witness of the Vindicator Explosion Testifies To Mysterious Disappearance of Powder Box Just Before Explosion—Fine Appearances of Defense's Witness Creates Excellent Impression.

Boise, Idaho, June 28.—William Easterly, who was on the stand at adjournment last night, was recalled as witness for the Haywood defence this morning. Easterly told of his experiences after the Independence Depot explosion. Following the explosion he left Cripple Creek never to return. He also maintained that the district was quiet previous to the coming of the militia. He denied any criminal relationship with Orchard, said he never experimented with bombs, caps, or dynamite, and had nothing to do with dynamiting the Vindicator shaft. He testified that Haywood was in the custody of the militia throughout the Cripple Creek strike, thus precluding any plotting by him.

Easterly swore that in the Fall of 1903 he also heard Orchard make his now well-established threat to kill Steunenberg. He positively denied that he had ever talked with Orchard about blowing up the Independence station. During the latter part of 1903 and the early part of 1904, when Orchard was at Cripple Creek, the latter's forte seemed to be card playing, Easterly saying "he was a fiend at it." Orchard mined but little, barely a month at a time.

Moyer and Haywood addressed meetings at Cripple Creek, at which Easterly said they always counselled the maintenance of peace and order by the miners. During all the days of the strike he never heard a union man counsel violence. Violence was counselled at one meeting by a visitor who afterwards proved to be a Pinkerton spy in the employ of the mine owners. Davis never heard the reputed advice of Moyer and Haywood to Orchard, that he "could not go too hot in Cripple Creek to suit them." Easterly was arrested at Cripple Creek "as a matter of military necessity," and was thrown into a bull-pen. When the Independence explosion occurred he was at home in bed. But the next morning, hearing that the soldiers were coming, he went to Victor.

The streets of Victor were full of soldiers who continually were insulting the Federation members, and saying as they passed them, "this fellow ought to be shot."

Easterly heard the speech of Secretary C. C. Hamlin, of the Mine Owners' Association, made that afternoon. Just as Hamlin said that "fifty or more of the leaders ought to be hanged, and the rest driven out of the district," the signal shot now known to have been fired by Mine Owners' detective Sterling, was heard, and the riot started.

Easterly then told of the shooting up of the miners' hall and his leaving the country to go to Goldfield. At Goldfield things were little better, as the Citizens' Alliance and their uniformed allies, the militia, arrested almost at sight all the union miners they could lay hands on. He told of the miners' meeting at Goldfield being broken up by the militia, and the miners' being driven out of the prospect holes in which they took refuge, and up over the hills. Easterly was struck in the forehead by a splinter of rock chipped off by a militia bullet.

Easterly continued throughout knocking Orchard's "confession" endways. His straight-forward recitation of the military terrorism in the Cripple Creek district was most thrilling. He was working in Silver City when Steunenberg was assassinated, without knowing Steunenberg's residence, it being his first experience in Idaho. Orchard had attempted to induce Easterly to come to Caldwell to co-operate in soliciting insurance and selling mining stock, but failed to get him implicated in the assassination, as he never came.

Before Easterly took the stand this morning the prosecution recalled Dr. McGee and made a lame attempt to befuddle him. McGee, however, strengthened his testimony as to seeing Orchard in the Couer d'Alenes in 1904.

George Breen, and Collins, gave important testimony showing that the penitentiary hounds were used, following the trail to the kitchen door of Beymore, a mine owners' man, and also down the canyon.

Thomas Wood, a non-union miner for eleven years past, was working at the Vindicator mine the day of the explosion. He testified that the bosses were making preparations to commence working the sixth level that night. The evidence shows that Superintendent McCormick and shift-boss Beck visited the eighth level, taking with them the powder box which Wood had placed on a barrel near the shaft the day before. Wood saw the powder at the shaft mouth twenty minutes before the explosion. After the explosion it was gone. Wood testified that Beck carried a revolver. He also testified that it was he who found the pieces of wood around the mine which the prosecution introduced, alleging them to be portions of Orchard's infernal machine. Though being around the mine at the time of the explosion, and well acquainted with the event, Wood was never summoned before the coroners. Being Scotch the fine wit and humor which Wood put into his testimony, made an excellent impression on the court.

Copley, a former member of the Federation's executive board, now a jeweler in Nevada, also made an excellent impression. He detailed the Colorado militarism at length, and at every step impeached the perjured testimony of Orchard. He never swapped away his name. He escaped from Denver after the Independence Depot explosion by a tip given him by a Denver police officer. He was the organizer of the Colorado City Mill and Smeltermen's Union, which grew to great strength and eventually became the head and front of the great Cripple Creek strike.

In concluding his testimony late yesterday afternoon, Edward Boyce, first president of the Western Federation, told with pride of the Federation's political achievements in securing constitutional amendments, eight-hour laws, and safety appliance laws, to prevent the dropping of cages such as happened in the Bunker Hill mine, when sixteen men were killed, and their deaths blamed on the Federation. The Federation secured the law compelling double mine openings, affording entrapped workmen the opportunity to escape. Boyce illustrated this danger by the suffocation of nineteen men in the Smuggler Mine at Telluride, owned by Bulkeley Wells.

Boyce declared that deaths used to occur so frequently at a consequence of the ill-management of mines that no attention was paid to the victims. While performing his presidential duties, he was often denied food and lodging within towns where the companies controlled the stores and the boarding houses. The Federation never refused to support wage workers when asked, though they were non-union: when the Fernie coal miners struck against the scrip system the Federation sent them $5,000.

Hawley attempted to exclude Boyce's testimony relating to the co-operation between the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, pretending ignorance regarding the Alliance. His objections were over-ruled, whereupon Darrow explained copiously the criminal purposes of the Alliance, and stated that official reports on the subject would follow.

Boyce denied ever seeing Orchard until he met him here in court. He testified that one Seringo, now McParland's bodyguard, once posed as a union man and even became an officer of the union. He told of his desk and grips being frequently searched while on the road. Hawley attempted to exclude the testimony incriminating the detectives in these searchings, but failed. On Hawley's cross-examination, the case against the detectives was even strengthened.

Hawley attempted to discredit the Federation's successes in raising wages, shortening hours, and securing safety appliances. Boyce retorted, showing the increase of wages in the mines of Utah following the organization of the W. F. M., whereupon Hawley tried to attribute the low wages before the Union to the employment of farmers in the mines. Boyce defended his Salt Lake speech advocating the organization of a Union militia. Hawley used the Mine Owners' "Criminal Record" of the Federation, reading therefrom a passage from Boyce's speech in which he spoke of the inspiring music of the martial tread of twenty-five thousand armed men in the ranks of labor.

On re-direct examination by Darrow, Boyce said: "I had in view the action of the militia in Leadville in marching through the streets with imported men from Missouri, butting the women and calling them vile names. I had in view that miners have just as much right to have arms and rifle clubs, under the Constitution of the United States, as any body of aristocrats."

On this re-direct, Darrow succeeded in getting the cover of the "Criminal Record" introduced in evidence over Hawley's excited objection.

All of the defence's witnesses who have so far appeared, have made good impressions on the Court, the jury and the spectators. They all are men of high character, and present a fine appearance.

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. The defense continued the evidence on Orchard's alleged experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes and two witnesses disproved his statement that he was one of the men who blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines.

The proceedings began with the introduction of Dominick Flynn, a merchant of Mullen, Idaho. Flynn declared that Harry Orchard on the 29th of April, 1899, the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was playing poker in his store. This was the second witness to testify that Orchard was playing poker in Mullen the day he swears he helped light the fuses under the mill at Wardner, eighteen miles distant. The poker game lasted from noon until 4 p. m., Flynn said.

McHale, who is a bartender in Mullen, followed Flynn on the stand and corroborated him. He said he played poker with Orchard in Flynn's cigar store the 29th of April, 1899, and had never seen the man since.

McHale further testified that the poker party was made up of Forest Clark, now a retired mining man; Colonel Moore, an electric light and water man; Dominick Flynn, Harry Orchard and himself. Dr. McGee was in the place during the day, but did not play. The witness declared he was positive Orchard was not at Wardner the day of the mill explosion.

Boise, Idaho, July 1.—Morris Friedman, the Denver ex-employe of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, who closed the greatest week of the great Haywood trial last Saturday night with his testimony on Pinkerton methods, was recalled to the stand to-day to continue his story..

Late Saturday afternoon Friedman first took the stand. He was at one time private secretary to James McParland in the Denver Pinkerton headquarters.

Friedman identified detectives G. W. Riddell, who was present in court, among them, who succeeded in entering or getting close to the miners' union in Colorado. He produced voluminous copies of the reports they made to the agency for transmission to the mine owners. He swore that in several instances, naming A. H. Vrane and G. W. Riddell as examples, the detectives sent out by the agency in behalf of the mine-owners got elected to high offices in the unions, and in a couple of instances their carried their daring parts to the extent of sharing all the hardships of the real strikers and being finally deported from the country with real strikers.

After the routine opening of court this morning, Friedman was recallled to continue his story. He had a large collection of documents to corroborate his testimony, which were placed in evidence, Borah and Hawley for once not objecting.

The first document read to the jury by Attorney Darrow was one already used by Friedman in his book, "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," from "operative No. 42," Gratias. It was dated Denver, June 29, 1904. Gratias was in charge of distribution relief to the miners. In his daily report to the Denver office, he wrote that some of the men were asking if he thought that the strike would be settled soon. "I told them," he wrote, "that I heard nothing of a settlement, or anything that would indicate a settlement; that the strike would last a long time yet, and also that I believed the union would have to give up by next fall if we did not win before that time.

"Now that the convention is over, I will again take personal charge of the relief work and will carry out the instructions I received from Mr. Cary (Pinkerton manager) about a week ago in regard to cutting down the relief as much as possible, so as to cause dissatisfaction and get the men against the union. I will put the blame for not giving the men more relief as much as I can on William D. Haywood, by saying that I carried out his instructions."

Other Pinkerton reports read by Darrow dwelt with the Federation convention in Denver in May and June, 1904, and the proceedings of the district convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Colorado in 1903. The second and third ones were from "operative No. 5," were detailed accounts of the proceedings at the W. F. M. convention, which he attended as a delegate.

Friedman also spent much time on the stand identifying many reports from secret operatives of which he made copies when in Pinkerton office. He also identified three letters, written by McParland.

Letters from Lundoner, another Pinkerton operative, were also read. McParland's letters indicate that Peabody was a great friend of the Pinkertons. They also relate how Peabody violated the Federal and Colorado State constitions.

On cross examination, Friedman said he was a native of Russia. He denied that he was stealing papers from the Pinkertons; he said he was only returning stolen property to the unions, believing that the Pinkerton records were thefts from the unions. His testimony was undamaged in any way, and produced throughout one of the greatest sensations of the trial.

James Wallace, a Cripple Creek attorney, who was a militia man during the strikes, was called to the stand, and exposed the mine-owners's connections with the militia and Pinkertons. In the military trial held in a rear room, mine owners had testified that it was K. C. Sterling, their man, who fired the first shot in the Victor riots, being only fifty feet away from the crowd when he fired.

Wallace named scores of members of the Citizens' Alliance with unsavory records. He told of many forced resignations of town and county officials, nooses and guns in the hands of mine owners and their tools being the motives therefor. General Hogue was a military officer during the strike, and was simultaneously secretary of both the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Ass'n, drawing all three salaries at once. Fourteen of the worst characters in Denver were recruited and sent to Cripple Creek to join his militia company. Wallace gave the names of these professional gunmen, and told of their being with the militia company ordered by the Ass'n to capture the miners at Portland, and return them to the local headquarters, where they were given the alternative of accepting cards from the Association, or standing deportation. The militia were ordered to capture the editorial force of the Victor Record, which stood by the miners. This was done, and the whole force, editorial and mechanical, were imprisoned. The editor's wife, however, worked all night at the types, and in the morning the paper came out, anyway. All the resident mine owners joined the Alliance also.

The determination of the defense to show that Orchard was in Wardner on the day of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine explosion, and not on the scene as he "confessed," is progressing finely. The testimony of Flynn, McHale, and Dr. McGee on the point has not been shaken under the severest cross-examination by the prosecution, and more evidence in support of their evidence will be piled on before Darrow is through.

TEARING ORCHARD TO SHREDS.

(Continued from page 1.)

nection with Steve Adams, but Davis did not recall when his acquaintance with Adams began. Borah next shifted to the Vindicator explosion, trying to connect Davis with it. Davis said he was at home at the time of the explosion. He had attended a union meeting at Victor, earlier in the evening, at which nearly a thousand men were present, but he did not remember Orchard as one of them. He did not remember when he saw Orchard either just before or just after the explosion.

Borah then tried to discredit Davis's statement of yesterday that the Cripple Creek distrist was entirely peaceful before the militia was sent in. He asked Davis about several cases of assault, which Davis agreed had occurred, but denied their connection with the union. Darrow also objected to this question, declaring that these assaults were in no way the cause of the calling in of the troops, but his objection was overruled. One case of assault mentioned by Borah, the killing of a woman, was shown by Davis to have occurred after the arrival of the troops. Davis throughout supported his previous statement that the district was peaceful before the advent of the troops, but that assault and disorder broke out as soon as they were sent into the district.

Borah's next slurring question was "whether the strike committee didn't have to spend most of its time preventing the miners from going back to work?" The question proved a boomerang, for Davis's answer was that it required considerable work to keep the men out as the mine owners had Pinkertons and secret agents continually at work wheedling and bulldozing the miners back to work.

The fact that Davis had several times changed his name in his wanderings was sought to be made much of by Borah. Davis showed that he did it in order to get work as he was on the blacklist of the Mine Owners' Association.

Orchard's statement that Haywood wanted something "pulled off" during the Salt Lake convention of the W. F. M., was brought up by Borah, but Davis provokingly refused to confirm it. He said that there was no danger of a split at that convention and Haywood had never given any such orders.

Edward Boyce, first president of the Western Federation, who helped organize the union, under the advice of Hawley in '92, told of the formation of the Federation. With much native wit he told how Hawley, at that time the leading counsel of what he now calls the leading aggregation of murderers in the country, suggested to him (Boyce) that the Western Federation should be built up to protect the miners against the unjust encroachments of the Mine Owners' Association.

John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, testified that he first met in Orchard in 1905, during the Adams-Peabody gubernatorial contest. He denied that Orchard ever called at the Federation's headquarters while the officials of the organization were gone to the convention at Salt Lake. He admitted writing the "Bomb route" editorial in the Magazine for January 4, 1906; also having published a clipping from the Clarion on January 25. He said he wrote the Steunenberg article for January 11, and claimed that his editorial work was endorsed throughout. On re-direct examination, Darrow showed that O'Neill's directions had been merely general, and also showed that criticisms condemning his editorship were not unknown.

Professor Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, says that Haywood's face is the most interesting in the court room. He says it is the very opposite of that of a criminal conspirator.

IMPEACHING ORCHARD.

(Continued from page 1.)

was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association.

Richardson asked whether he did not in Copley's room, at San Francisco, discuss the blowing up of Fred Bradley and say that Bradley got what he deserved. Tihs Orchard declared he "might have said," but wasn't sure.

"Didn't you say to Copley that there was another man who had a hand in the Cœur d'Alenes troubles, Governor Steunenberg, and this man had driven you out of the country and you intended to kill him " was Richardson's next question. "No, sir," Orchard replied, "I didn't say just that, neither in substance nor effect. But there was a conversation in which Governor Steunenberg's name was mentioned."

Orchard was confronted by Charles A. Sullivan, a former Cripple Creek miner. He said he knew Sullivan, but denied having a conversation with him in which he said Governor Steunenberg ought to be killed, would be killed, and if he was not killed, Orchard would kill him himself. He also denied having similar conversations with Fred Hough of Wallace, James Rainey, a stage driver, and Lottie Day, of Denver. The threats against Steunenberg made to David Coates, F. R. Bedd, W. B. Easterly, and W. F. Davis, were also disowned.

Two Rogues' Gallery pictures of Orchard taken after his arrest on February 19, 1906, were shown to the jury. They reveal Orchard dressed like a tramp. The pictures were handed to the jurors, who examined them closely, as they also did another picture of Orchard in a group of three, one holding a smoking revolver, which Orchard said had been taken "as a novelty."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S.-E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue, P. O. address, Box 1040.